FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 063 *2 April 1981*

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U.S. 'DRAGGING ITS FEET' ON START OF ARMS TALKS

LD011858 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 1 Apr 81

["Who Is Stepping Up the Arms Race?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Apr, TASS--TASS political commentator Vladimir Serov writes:

The NATO Special Consultative Group had a meeting in Brussels. Its members were to determine their stand on the resumption of the Soviet-American talks on questions of limiting nuclear arms in Europe. Although the meeting was held behind closed doors information that has found its way into the press makes it possible to draw some conclusions on its results and on the positions of its participants.

On the one hand, judging by press reports, clearly demonstrated at the meeting was Washington's desire to drag its feet with the resumption of these talks. The chairman of the group, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States Eagleberger, did not name any concrete date for the continuation of the Soviet-American dialogue on these questions.

On the other hand the meeting of the group reflected the anxiety of America's West European partners caused by this stand taken by Washington. Explaining the causes of their interest in the speediest resumption of talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, the bulletin NOUVELLE ATLANTIQUE that comes out in Brussels, writes that the governments of some West European countries "have to deal with sections of the public which regard talks as something more important than the deployment of missiles."

Meriting attention is the fact that when discussing the question of the resumption of Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe the participants in the Brussels meeting, and first of all the United States representatives, tried to leave in the shadows the Soviet proposal to establish a moratorium, as such talks begin, on the deployment in Europe of new medium range nuclear missiles of NATO countries and the USSR.

To avoid acceptance of this proposal use is made often of the false argument that the establishment of such a moratorium supposedly would "consolidate the USSR's superiority." In reality matters are abosolutely different. At present, and this is admitted by many high-placed Western officials, including the U.S. Secretary of State Haig, there exists an approximate balance of the military-strategic forces of the United States and the USSR. But the deployment in Western Europe of several hundred so-called "Eurostrategic" missiles in addition to the American forward based means that are already there would tip the approximate balance in favour of the United States and to the detriment of the Soviet Union.

The matter is that the new medium range missiles which the United States want to deploy in Western Europe under the pretext of "additional arming" would substantially increase the American strategic offensive arsenal aimed at areas deep in the USSR. At the same time the modernised Soviet missiles, termed SS-20 in the West, do not threaten the territory of the United States.

Besides, the Pershing II missiles, which as different from the intercontinental ballistic missiles deployed in the United States can reach the territory of the USSR within a matter of minutes, just as the cruise missiles, that are designed to "deceive" the early warning anti-aircraft defence system, would considerably expand the arsenal of American means intended for the first sudden strike.

It is absolutely clear that the Soviet Union could not accept such a violation of the military-strategic balance, and would be forced to take measures to protect its security. Its proposed moratorium is specifically intended to prevent such a violation of the balance and block a new, exceptionally dangerous spiral in the nuclear-missile arms race.

MILITARY EXPERT INTERVIEWED ON DISARMAMENT PLAN

LD020430 Moscow in English to North American 2200 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Interview given by Lev Semeyko, "military expert" at the United States of American and Canada Institute, to correspondent Aleksandr Gornev; date and place not given--Semeyko answers recorded in Russian fading into English translation]

[Text] [Question] President Brezhnev said at the last Soviet Communist Party Congress there is now nothing more important for the party, for the Soviet people and for all nations than to defend peace. One constructive proposal put forward at the congress toward this end calls for a moratorium to be declared on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. What is the essence of the new Soviet initiative?

[Answer] The Soviet proposal on a moratorium on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe is undoubtedly very important. In Europe the degree of military confrontation is immense indeed, and the seeming tranquillity is quite deceptive. Although the West German chancellor once called Europe a peaceful corner on earth, like Australia, actually it is a powder keg. The concentration of troops there is the greatest in the world. The powder is kept dry and could explode at any time. So the need for negotiations to decrease military confrontation stems from the objective reality of today.

[Question] And what does the West offer?

[Answer] According to the results of the session held in Brussels in December 1979, NATO's principle is counterarm plus negotiations. This implies negotiations and the simultaneous implementation of plans to deploy 600 new weapons in Europe this year. Such an agreement would be contradictory in itself because [while] aimed at decreasing the level of military confrontation, it would include new American missiles and the measures the Soviet Union would have to adopt. So we believe NATO's approach of counterarming plus negotiations is directed mainly at counterarming; and as for negotiations--this approach considerably impairs negotiations and could lead them into a deadlock.

[Question] Is there an alternative to that?

[Answer] There is. Such an alternative was offered by President Brezhnev at the recent 26th Soviet Communist Party Congress. He called for a moratorium plus negotiations. The essence of this proposal is to start negotiations without delay, and once they have been started to freeze all the programs on nuclear missile deployment in Europe and on their improvement in terms of quality. Naturally, in the course of negotiations all aspects of nuclear weapons already deployed in the region could be discussed in terms of quantity and quality.

[Question] But isn't that exactly what the West calls a step backward?

[Answer] Well, if we compare this new proposal with the one put forward by President Brezhnev in October 1979, we shall see that they differ indeed. The old one envisaged quantitative restrictions and negotiations to be started without delay to curb the dangerous buildup of arms in Europe. That proposal, incidentally, was not carried out due to resistance put up by West Germany and the United States. Now the Soviet Union offers not only quantitative but also qualitative restrictions. Significantly, we suggest that an agreement should cover not only American but also NATO's forward-based missiles. True, someone in the West was not pleased with that. To negotiate these NATO weapons, we are told, means a step backward, which is basically wrong. The Soviet Union wants to take a step forward and also wants to reduce the big nuclear arsenals stockpiled by East and West. And since the approximate strategic parity which was recognized by all in 1979, and 1980 still remains, this offensive [as heard] is in the interests of both sides, and we suggest that it be carried out on the basis of equal security so that a formula of strategic parity could be worked out suitable to both sides.

From the viewpoint of an arms buildup this Soviet proposal could be called a step back, but from the positions of relaxation it is a step forward. The Soviet Union is for equal cooperation, for respecting others and for solving all problems at the conference table, not by strength. Such an approach is required by present-day realities and by responsibility before one's own and other peoples. From this angle the new Soviet peace initiatives are undoubtedly a major step forward.

GROWING EUROPEAN SUPPORT FOR MORATORIUM NOTED

LD021002 Moscow TASS in English 0902 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Apr, TASS-TASS commentator Sergey Bogatov writes:

Europe is becoming an increasingly probable "battlefield" of the future. Time which each of the sides has available for the early warning of danger is shrinking. Thereby the risk of a wrong estimate of a situation and the danger of catastrophe are enhanced.

These words belong to Olof Palme, a prominent political figure of the West, the leader of the Swedish Social Democrats, and objectively reflect the sentiments of the West European public that is profoundly concerned over the threat of outbreak of military conflict in the continent. This is exactly why the scope of the mass movement against nuclear arming is growing in West European countries. It has grown in such countries as the FRG, Britain, Holland, Norway, and Denmark.

At the meeting in Stockholm the ministers of foreign affairs of Nordic countries expressed the hope that the United States and the Soviet Union would continue contacts on the problems of limiting strategic offensive arms, and declared for the start of negotiations at an earliest date, negotiations which would lead to a reduction in the arsenals of nuclear weapons in the European Continent.

The British FINANCIAL TIMES predicts that the United States will encounter an increasing pressure on the part of NATO allies in the question of resumption of negotiations with the Soviet Union on nuclear-missile weapons in Europe.

On needs not have a rich imagination to imagine the consequences of a nuclear conflict in the European Continent with the world's highest concentration of population, cultural and historical values, industrial, scientific and technical potential. In the Pentagon's parlance, Europe is nothing other than a theatre of operations. The deployment in Europe of U.S. missiles aimed at the Soviet Union turns Britain, the FRG, Italy, Holland or Belgium, according to the most elementary military logic, into a target a retaliatory nuclear-missile strike. In the conditions of time for the flight of medium-range nuclear missiles to target shrinking to 4-5 minutes, immeasurably growing is the danger of outbreak of nuclear war, be it for political miscalculation, technical error or the application of latterday military "doctrines".

Where is a way out?

It has been indicated in the new Soviet foreign policy proposals. The Soviet Union has suggested, in particular, coming to terms on setting a moratorium on deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear-missile weapons of NATO and the USSR, or in other words to freeze the existing quantitative and qualitative level of such weapons including, of course, the U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons in the area, and immediately starting negotiations at which all aspects connected with the quantity and quality of nuclear weapons which have already been accumulated in the continent could be discussed.

With every passing day the Soviet proposals are getting an increasing support from Europeans and realistically-minded political figures of West European states.

DUBNA INSTITUTE CELEBRATES 25TH ANNIVERSARY

Brezhnev Message

LD020747 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] To the scientists, engineers, workers and employees of the Joint Nuclear Research Institute.

Dear comrades!

I wholeheartedly congratulate you on a great event in your collective's life--the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Joint Nuclear Research Institute. The work experience of the institute--an international scientific organization--on a topical and long-term avenue of modern science has highly important practical and political significance. Dubna has become a major scientific center in which representatives of 11 socialist countries are cooperating equally and fruitfully.

For 25 years now, researching problems of nuclear physics for peaceful purposes and promoting the development of nuclear research in the fraternal countries, the joint institute has been showing in practice how important and fruitful socialist integration is in science.

The scientific discoveries and inventions of which the institute's scientists and specialists are the authors have created deserved prestige for the collective in the sphere of fundamental work on nuclear physics.

In addition to fundamental problems, the institute is successfully resolving tasks of great importance for nuclear power, medicine, biology, and other spheres of science and the national economy.

The institute's scientists, engineers and workers, together with other organizations in the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, have elaborated and created unique charged particle accelerators, pulsed atomic reactors and other experimental devices advancing nuclear science to the frontiers of new discoveries.

The training of highly qualified cadres is a special merit of the institute collective. Scientists and specialists from the socialist countries trained at Dubna have made a substantial contribution to theoretical and experimental nuclear physics, and their work has met with world recognition.

The Soviet Union has invariably rendered and will continue to render all-round assistance to the development of the Joint Nuclear Research Institute and broad scientific cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries in the interests of developing nuclear physics.

I express the conviction that the institute's international collective will achieve further successes and make a fitting contribution to the scientific and technical progress of the socialist countries and the consolidation of detente and the assertion of peace on earth. This will be an important step in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the congresses of the socialist countries' communist and workers parties.

I wish you, dear comrades, health, happiness and new creative achievements.

Institute Director Interview

LD271023 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 March 1981 publishes on page 3 a 2,000-word A. Pokrovskiy interview with Academician N.N. Bogolyubov, director of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research at Dubna, under the headline "Dubna: Place of Cooperation." Bogolyubov outlines the institute's role in joint research by Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia and in training scientists from those countries. He notes the institute's connections with research organizations elsewhere in the world, and goes on to outline some of the current areas of research, both basic and applied.

Romanian Delegation Visit

AU271739 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Mar (AGERPRES)--The delegation of the State Committee for Nuclear Energy of Romania, made up of Cornel Mihulecea, chairman of the committee, Valentin Ceausescu and Marin Ivascu, that attended the festivities arranged on the 25th foundation anniversary of the Unified Nuclear Research Institute of Dubna, saw round a series of installations and laboratories, and had interview with scientists and executives of the institute.

ROMANIA'S ION URSU MEETS MARCHUK IN MOSCOW

AU271747 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] Marchuk, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, today met with Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, who is on a visit in Moscow to attend the 23d session of the CEMA Committee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

In the spirit of decisions and understandings concluded during the meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev, the two sides examined new opportunities and means to develop continuously scientific and technological cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union to achieve more rapidly important research targets through cooperation, targets which were envisaged in the socioeconomic development plans of the two countries, and agreed upon appropriate measures in this respect. They also expressed the desire and determination to take action to increase the efficiency of scientific-technical cooperation and to link that activity more closely with bilateral economic cooperation.

Further Reports on Visit

AU271919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Ion Ursu also met and had talks with A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the Academy of Science of the USSR, with A.M. Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Atomic Energy Committee, with Academicians A.M. Prokhorov, P.L. Kapitsa, N.N. Bogolyubov, with other Soviet scientists, discussed being questions of joint interest regarding the development of the Romanian-Soviet technical and scientific collaboration.

NOVOYE VREMYA ON U.S. REVISION OF LOS STANCE

LD011609 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 13, 27 Mar 81 p 12

[I. Gorev article: "Who Is Blocking the Conference on the Law of the Sea"]

[Text] Work continues at the 10th session of the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, which opened in New York, 9 March. Its task is to finish elaborating the items in a draft comprehensive united convention on this question. What is the purpose of this agreement?

The rapid development in states' economic activity in the world ocean in recent decades and the sharply increased intensiveness of utilization of sea areas and resources have exacerbated contradictions between states in this sphere. There is an urgent need for an all-embracing, progressive restructuring and codification of the entire system of international legal principles and norms regulating activity in sea areas.

The delegations from more than 150 states which assembled for the 10th session had a good basis for the successful completion of work. The draft of the unified convention, which was prepared during the ninth session, provides for a compromise settlement of the basic problems of the world ocean. It is a thoroughly balanced document containing at least 500 articles. All that was needed was editorial polishing and final agreement on the provisions, which have been elaborated over a number of years.

Of course, not everything in the compromise draft can fully suit a particular group of states. But the draft convention contains a balance which takes maximum account of everyone's legitimate rights and interests. This viewpoint is shared by the overwhelming majority of conference participants, including the socialist countries. Consensus should be established on this same basis.

The draft unified convention resolves complex questions of territorial waters, international straits, the 200-mile economic zone, the waters of the high seas, the continental shelf and the seabed beyond the continental shelf. It ensures a reasonable and flexible combination of the interests of littoral states and the entire international community, creating stable conditions for the development of world shipping, fisheries, marine research, the extraction of the mineral resources of the seabed and the fight against pollution of the world ocean. It protects the rights and interests of various states, above all the developing countries. In accordance with their wishes, the draft provides for the creation of an intergovernmental organization of a new type--the international body for the seabed, which is to be invested with broad political and economic functions in the sphere of the exploitation of the resources of the seabed, which is rich in nickel, manganese, cobalt and copper. The session was to decide on the participants in the preparatory commission for the creation of this body and on the commission's functions and decisionmaking machinery.

It cannot be said that the process of agreeing on the provisions went smoothly. Certain difficulties were created and are still being created by certain countries' attempts to obtain resolutions favorable to themselves alone, in violation of the balance of interests achieved in the draft convention. This applies in particular to the revision of questions already agreed concerning the peaceful passage of foreign warships through the territorial waters of littoral states, their fishing jurisdiction within the 200-mile economic zone and so forth.

So the 10th session's tasks were not easy, but they were quite realistic. And then a few days before its opening, when most of the delegations were already in New York, the United States renounced its former position and declared its intention of revising its attitude toward the convention on the Law of the Sea, which was already agreed in the main.

The U.S. Mission to the United Nations refuses even to name an approximate date by which American diplomats will be prepared to embark on a businesslike discussion of the problems. Nor did UN Secretary General K. Waldheim obtain a definite answer in the course of a meeting with J. Malone, the new head of the U.S. delegation at the conference.

The direction in which Washington would like to revise the draft convention is no secret: American corporations seek the "rights" to unrestricted extraction of useful minerals from the seabed in international waters. To back up this so-called stance the U.S. Congress recently adopted unilaterally a law giving American private companies the "right" to embark on exploiting the resources of the international seabed without waiting for the adoption of the unified convention.

Obviously Washington is counting on ensuring in this way the private American companies have priority in exploiting the most promising sectors of the seabed, even before the creation of the international body. What is this but an attempt to establish a monopoly position? And it is not surprising that, as the WALL STREET JOURNAL reports, people in the State Department are now saying that the government "prefers to approach this whole problem differently, that is, to ask: Do we really need a treaty on the Law of the Sea?"

But not for nothing does an NBC-TV commentator sound the alarm: "If the Americans block the convention's adoption...this will be seriously detrimental to the new administration's relations with the Third World." After all, the vast majority of world states condemn such actions as a manifestation of imperialist policy aimed at the seizure of sea areas and marine resources.

American diplomacy has recently been blocking UN talks on practically all the most important problems of a global nature. The same fate has apparently befallen the Conference on the Law of the Sea.

During the debates taking place at the conference not one state has supported the U.S. stance. Indignation is aroused among delegates by the White House's arrogant reluctance to consider other nations' interests. Nigerian representative (M.O. Adio), for instance, stated that the destiny of the entire international community "cannot be made to depend on the whim of one country." The American side is acting as if a question which concerns an international convention were a purely internal U.S. affair, S.P. Kozyrev, head of the Soviet delegation and deputy foreign minister, said.

The Soviet Union's stance is to support the agreed provisions of the draft convention. By hindering imperialist and extremist trends the Soviet Union is acting in behalf of international peace, cooperation and law and order in the world ocean.

U.S., NATO 'BLACKMAIL' AT MADRID MEETING REPORTED

LD020856 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Madrid, 2 Apr, TASS--TASS special correspondent Vladimir Goncharov reports:

The meeting of representatives of the 35 countries which participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is going on in the Spanish capital. This stage of the meeting is devoted to work on a final document.

As is noted in the circles of journalists accredited at the Madrid forum, a certain progress is manifest both in the work of the forum as a whole and in the activities of a number of auxiliary working bodies of the meeting where draft individual sections of a final document are being discussed and worked out.

One of the main positive aspects of the present stage of the Madrid meeting is that the main idea--the convocation of a conference on the military aspects of security in Europe--has received recognition by now on the part of representatives of all the 35 states which participated in the European Conference. A certain drawing closer together of stands concerning the determination of goals and directions of the work of such a conference can be stated today.

Many diplomats and observers note that the putting forward of new constructive foreign policy initiatives by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th Congress of the CPSU has become an effective stimulus to the Madrid meeting's headway on the problems of military detente in Europe.

A fruitful progress of discussion at the meeting's auxiliary working body on cooperation in the fields of the economy, science, technology, and the environment is noted as well. There is a also definite headway on the so-called Third Basket--the set of questions concerning cooperation in the humanitarian fields.

It is doubtless however, that the Madrid meeting would have proceeded more dynamically and resultatively if all its participants sought this in an equally active way. Unfortunately, one has to state that matters stand quite differently.

The negative stand of the U.S. delegation and of some of its NATO partners is hindering a successful progress of the meeting rather perceptibly up to now. They quite often make purely propagandist demarches, bringing up for discussions questions which have no bearing whatsoever on the tasks of the Madrid meeting. U.S. representative's unceasing attempts at interfering in the internal affairs of socialist countries undoubtedly belong to such demarches.

The tactic of representatives of a number of NATO countries is an attempt to put pressure on the delegations of socialist countries to make them accept documents, provisions and decisions which would lead to an upsetting of the balance of interests of all the participants in the European conference and would give unilateral advantages to Western countries.

Of course, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries reject such a blackmail and rebuff any attempts at putting pressure on them. The socialist countries actively continue to press for adoption of just, constructive, and mutually acceptable decisions on a basis which would meet the interests of all the 35 states which participated in the European conference.

USSR CSCE DELEGATE'S NEWS CONFERENCE REMARKS

LD011141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent L. Kamynin dispatch: "To Vindicate the People's Hopes"]

[Text] Madrid--The current stage of the Madrid meeting is described by delegates as the concluding stage--it is devoted to work in the final document.

Just what typifies this stage and what is the atmosphere like at the meeting and around it? These questions were tackled in detail at a press conference by L.F. Ilichev, head of the Soviet delegation and USSR deputy foreign minister.

He noted as one of the most important peculiarities of the Madrid meeting the fact that its work is centering on the question of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Not a single voice at the meeting has been heard to oppose the idea of holding such a conference.

As is well known, in addition to the proposal from the Polish People's Republic, another four proposals on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament were submitted. And while until recently some people were creating artificial obstacles in the way of convening the conference, their "arguments" have been squashed once and for all following the constructive new proposals put forward in L.I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress regarding the Soviet Union's readiness to extend confidence-building measures in the military sphere to the entire European part of the USSR--provided that there is a corresponding expansion of the zone of confidence-building measures by the Western states as well.

In the opinion of many delegates, the Soviet Union's proposals have changed the nature of the discussion at the Madrid meeting about holding a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. A real opportunity has emerged for opening up a broad road toward the adoption of a generally acceptable decision taking into account all the positive elements contained in individual delegations' proposals. However, there have also been people who have tried to distort the meaning of the USSR's new peace-loving initiative.

The work of the Madrid meeting has shown that its success is the last thing on the minds of certain Western delegations. Taking their cue from them, certain bourgeois press organs and radio and television stations have of late made repeated statements about a "deadlock" in the meeting's work and the "implacability of certain delegations," meaning the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. "'Complaints' or something of the sort are being heard," the Soviet delegation head noted at the press conference, "and a 'model' is being created and foisted on the other delegations: If the Western countries' proposals are accepted, that means there is progress, but if proposals are submitted by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries it is described as retrogression, deadlock, toughness and a reluctance to make headway."

This pretentious "stance" is also filtering into the Western countries' mass media, which are trying to create an unfavorable atmosphere around the Madrid meeting. The Soviet delegation, L.F. Ilichev declared, cannot agree either with these methods or with the nature of the information emanating from certain Western delegations. There are considerable positive elements in the work of the Madrid meeting--almost all the editorial groups are making progress, albeit not without difficulty nor keen debate.

The Soviet delegation has done and is doing everything possible to ensure that the Madrid meeting culminates in generally acceptable decisions. Only in that eventuality will it be possible to preserve the spirit of the Helsinki agreements, lend new impetus to detente and vindicate the peoples' hopes for a peaceful future.

CSCE SESSION 'PUTS FORWARD' DRAFT DOCUMENT

LD010900 Moscow TASS in English 0754 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Madrid, 1 Apr, TASS--A group of delegates from neutral and non-aligned countries put forward a draft final document at the plenary session of the European security conference in Madrid on Tuesday.

The Yugoslav delegate Josip Vrhovec noted that the aim of the draft was to spend up the work of the Madrid forum, to prevent a stalemate and promote the attainment of mutually acceptable accords. "We are ready to hear out the critical comments of other participants in the meeting," he said.

The representative of Finland Richard Mulier noted that some of the provisions of the draft proposed by neutral and non-aligned states did not fully coincide with the opinions of other delegates. However, the draft could become a basis for negotiations during the working out of the final version of the concluding document.

Representatives of neutral and non-aligned states are of the opinion that the draft developed by them takes common interests into consideration, said Austrian delegate Friederich Bauer. He called for attaining a balance of interests of all the participants in the meeting not only on separate sections but on the final document as a whole.

Given present-day complex international situation, the attainment of a compromise is essential to the consolidation of detente, and the strengthening of cooperation between the states taking part in the conference, said Cypriot delegate Georgois Pelagias.

USSR PRESIDIUM DENOUNCES FISHERY CONVENTION

LD011655 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 1 Apr 81

["Denunciation of Fishery Convention"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Apr, TASS--The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has denounced the convention on fishing in the north eastern Atlantic. The convention was signed in London on January 24, 1959, and ratified by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on August 18, 1960.

REAGAN'S PROGRESS FOLLOWING BULLET WOUND REPORTED

LD011450 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Following an operation to remove a bullet from his left lung, U.S. President Reagan's state of health is very good. This is reported by doctors at the Washington University Hospital. His blood pressure, temperature and pulse are normal and it is expected that Reagan will remain in the hospital for approximately 2 weeks. A White House official has stated that U.S. Vice President Bush is fulfilling the daily functions of the chief executive. However, Reagan has not transferred the plenary powers of President to him. Doctors note that Reagan is fully conscious and able to make general decisions. In particular, he signed one of the laws approved by Congress in his hospital room.

HAIG MISSION PURSUES BANKRUPT CAMP DAVID POLICY

LD012055 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Apr, TASS--TASS news analyst Boris Shabayev writes: The U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig is leaving for a Middle East tour to include Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. What will the head of the American foreign office look there for? In the run-up to the visit, Washington did its utmost to create the impression that the new administration had not formulated its Middle East policy yet and that it needed time to finally work it out. One has to see if that is really true. There is evidence enough suggesting that such assertions are but a trick to gain time and go ahead with schemes by Washington strategists, which have long been ripened and fully determined.

The secretary of state himself said in a clear-cut fashion that priority was still being given to strengthening the military potential of the main U.S. allies in the region, that is, Israel and Egypt. As the NEWSWEEK says, Haig wants to strengthen Israel beyond its defence needs. As far as the pro-Western As-Sadat regime is concerned, the state secretary sees no alternative to it.

A certain new element has emerged, however, in this stake on accomplices in the anti-Arab separate collusion. The United States does not confine itself to building up arms deliveries to its satellites, but works for the permanent stationing of its military bases and troops there. At the initial stage, this should take the form of what is called multi-national peace forces in Sinai, on which intensive talks are being held. The American press has directly pointed out that these forces are conceived as an outpost for the notorious Rapid Deployment Forces. Haig's concepts include plans to get more partners to join in the capitulatory Camp David deal, primarily Saudi Arabia and Jordan. The Washington POST admits openly that the Americans now stake on making the Camp David accords a basis for a "security network" to reach as far as Saudi Arabia.

As for the Palestinian issue, which should be the core of any truly comprehensive and just Middle East settlement, the American state secretary believes that it can be put aside without risk, as the American press has informed the world widely enough.

To sum it up, the Haig mission pursues the same bankrupt Camp David policy aimed at splitting the Arab world, at establishing direct U.S. military presence in the region and at isolating the Palestinian people and the Arab states that are the strongest supporters of its just struggle. It is no wonder that officials in Washington totally ignore the well-known constructive proposals for a just and lasting Middle East peace, made by the 26th CPSU Congress. It is one of Haig's goals to make Arab states disregard the Soviet Middle East initiative, but follow in the step of the American-Israeli policy, as the Beirut newspaper AL LIVA has noted. The Arab countries, however, are well aware of the intricate schemes by American diplomats. To judge by what statesmen, public figures and the press say in many countries, including Saudi Arabia and Jordan, which Haig will visit, his mission will hardly attain its aims.

REFUSAL TO EXTEND ARBATOV'S VISA REPORTED

LD021124 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 2 Apr 81

["Being Afraid of the Truth"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 2 Apr, TASS--The American authorities have once again demonstrated the real worth of the "freedom of the press" and "freedom of expression", which are so zealously publicised by official propaganda in the United States. The U.S. State Department has deprived the well known Soviet scholar and public figure Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, of an opportunity to appear on U.S. television. Such a proposal had been made to Arbatov by the PBS company. The U.S. foreign policy department has refused to prolong the visa to the Soviet scholar, who is currently on a tour of that country. A spokesman for the State Department said that the decision had been approved by none other than U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Commenting on this discriminatory move, the AP agency described it as politically motivated. The State Department is unhappy about the fact that speaking on American television Soviet representatives expressed the Soviet viewpoint, the agency said. In other words, Washington is doing its utmost to prevent American T.V. audiences from familiarising themselves with views different from the official views in the United States, from being told the truth about the Soviet Union's stance on foreign policy issues. The sponsor of the television programme, in which the Soviet scholar was to appear, noted American journalist Bill Moyers quoted a ranking U.S. State Department official as saying that they simply wanted Arbatov to leave the United States, because the views expressed by him in the course of his tour of that country had been too broadly covered in the mass media. Moyers has resolutely protested against the discriminatory decision of the State Department. In this difficult period, he said, we should welcome any opportunity to express different views but, deplorably the views of the fifties, in other words of the cold war period, prevail at the U.S. State Department. Washington's sordid move towards the Soviet scholar was motivated by the striving of the official U.S. authorities to whip up the anti-Soviet hysteria in that country.

OBSERVERS, NETHERLANDS PAPER ON VAN AGT VISIT

LD011712 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 1 Apr, TASS--Prime Minister A. van Agt of the Netherlands has ended his visit to Washington where he held talks with Vice-President George Bush and Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Political observers say that the American side wanted the Netherlands, first of all, to increase its military spending and to consent to the deployment of new types of American medium-range nuclear weapons in Dutch territory. To judge by the statements made by the Dutch prime minister at a press conference, the Netherlands, while supporting on the whole the plans for "modernizing" the NATO Armed Forces, refused to assume any commitments concerning American nuclear missiles. A. van Agt stressed the need to resume as soon as possible Soviet-American talks on strategic arms limitation. The prime minister of the Netherlands also told pressmen that during his talks with Alexander Haig he told him, at the request of Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, about the apprehensions of the leaders of black Africa that the latest steps of the Washington adminstration may encourage South Africa to increase opposition to the liquidation of apartheid and the granting of independence to Namibia.

The Hague, 1 Apr, TASS--Commenting on A. van Agt's visit to the United States, the newspaper TROUW stressed that officials at the White House are irritated by the sentiments of "pacifism" and "neutralism" displayed by the Netherlands and its reluctance to agree to the deployment of American medium-range missiles. As is known, broad public circles in Holland, including many trade unions, youth and women's organizations, consistently come out against these plans of the Pentagon. The Dutch people regard Washington's intentions as a direct threat to the security of their country, which lies in the heart of Europe, and as a serious danger to peace in Europe in general.

WASHINGTON ATMOSPHERE LIKENED TO COLD WAR DAYS

LD011317 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent M. Sturua "Letter From Washington": "Dangerous Ghosts"]

[Text] It happened a few days ago. Secretary of State Alexander Haig was testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

"I cannot shake off the impression that Washington has suffered a neutron bomb attack," a colleague whispered in my ear. Having caught my bewildered eye he explained:

"The buildings are safe and intact; the White House, Congress, Foggy Bottom (the name of the area where the State Department is located--M.S. note) and the Pentagon--but the people seem to be dead."

I glanced around the jam-packed committee conference hall and again stared in bewilderment at my interlocutor.

"Can these really be living people? These are the spirits of the people who inhabited Washington at the end of the forties and the beginning of the fifties!"

Finally the meaning of the metaphorical paradox came to me. Its author was not far from the truth. Washington in spring 1981 reminds one very much of the Washington of cold war times: Anticommunist hysteria, war hysteria, the gloomy shadow of McCarthyism.

Incidentally, it was at that very session of the House Foreign Affairs Committee that Haig made a monstrous attack on the Soviet Union, stating that he had a certain "proscribed list" with regard to Central America. He asserted that the USSR is allegedly striving to establish "communist control" over this region in "four phases"--first Nicaragua, then El Salvador afterwards Honduras and, finally, Guatemala. In just that order. As a finale he painted a picture of the "Sovietization" of Mexico and even the United States.

Haig asserted that the "profound contradictions" between the United States and the Soviet Union make confrontation "inevitable," and he justified the policy of an unrestrained arms race by this "inevitability." The 1981-model congressmen listened to him with clear approval and only Gerry Studds, a Democrat from Massachusetts, added the rejoinder that the United States "is beating plowshares into swords."

By coincidence, the very same day that Haig was expatiating on the "four phases" to the House Foreign Affairs Committee, his deputy, Walter Stoessel (a former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union), speaking nearby at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was threatening Cuba with military reprisals. Finally, also that same day, National Security Council assistant and well-known anti-Sovietist Richard Pipes, in an interview with REUTER, declared detente "dead" and talks with the Soviet Union "senseless" and leveled an insolent ultimatum at us: Either "peaceful change" in our system or war!

Utterances like the above quoted in Congress, in the press and other forums are now in the order of things in Washington--the administration has begun to push its first budget through on Capitol Hill. The new White House incumbent's traditional "honeymoon" has flashed past like a "fleeting vision." A Gallup Poll showed that 2 months after Reagan's inauguration 24 percent of Americans do not approve the course adopted by him. This is a distinctive record: Reagan's four predecessors in the post of President "displeased" only 9 percent of Americans in so short a time. And this is no surprise.

It can be said without exaggeration that in the last 50 years in the United States there has not been a budget so militarist or revealing in a class way as the Reagan administration's first budget. Local commentators term the 275-page Reagan "Program for Economic Recovery" a "counter-reformation" which puts an end to the reig of Roosevelt's New Deal. This is a fair definition, since the present U.S. ruling circles are switching over to a frontal attack on the working people's vital rights.

As National Urban League Director Vernon Jordan stated, this is a "reactionary blitzkrieg" whose aim is to nullify everything which "has been achieved and gained through many years of struggle." Even the AFL-CIO Executive Council, meeting recently in Bel Harbor (Florida), was forced to state that the "new beginning" proclaimed by Reagan would signify "victory for the rich alone." The budget-proper's 165 pages, bound in blue and translating into the language of concrete figures the rhetoric of the Reagan "program," serve as convincing illustration to the above-cited characteristic of the "new beginning."

The budget ax, sharpened by the monopolies, will fall on nearly 300 social programs and promise a multibillion dollar bloodletting against which nobody, except the powers that be, is insured. The "chief butcher"--Director of the Office of Management and Budget David Stockman--arrogantly brags that the "herd of sacred cows," that is, the social programs, has been slaughtered or, in any event, reduced to a "handful." Immeasurably worse conditions--and not just economic conditions--await even those who have been lucky enough to stay in work.

The "butchers" from Congress have even managed to outdo the "butchers" in the administration. They brought a few more "sacred cows" to the monopolies altar. As Senator Moynihan recognized, "in 3 days we undermined the results of 30 years of social legislation."

It was by no means a chance coincidence that the cacophony of arms race supporters and anti-Soviet hysteria broke out to the sight of the ax wielded over U.S. working people's social and economic rights. Nor was it chance that no Pentagon appropriations turned out to be among the decapitated "sacred cows." It was ridiculous and symbolic that, while allocating tens of billions of dollars for increasing the navy to 600 combat units and renovating warships which have been laid up, the Reagan administration, to "correct the economy and balance the budget," has announced the closure of... Washington's National Aquarium!

The majority of prominent U.S. economists, however, are coming to the conclusion that the slaughter of the "sacred cows," accompanied by the removal of tax restraints from the monopolies and the decontrolling of oil and gas prices, will not cure the country of inflation and unemployment but will produce the opposite effect. Thus, according to the figures of three most influential institutions engaged in long-term forecasting --Pennsylvania University's Wharton Business School, chase econometrics, and data resources--the country can expect a record budget deficit in the near future.

No less false are the "bases" of the U.S. military budget: The "Soviet military threat," "Soviet military superiority" and the bugbear of "international terrorism" which, on Haig's frank admission, is to replace the Carter "defense of human rights" campaign. Wishing to give Americans a clear picture of the $1.5 trillion in military spending for the coming 5 year period. He reiterated the picturesque comparison that it would form a pile of thousand-dollar bills over 100 miles high.

But even this dollar-super Mont Blanc looks like a small hillock in comparison with the pyramids of anti-Sovietism now being raised by America's propaganda pharaohs. The story of the forthcoming "Sovietization of Central America" which Haig recounted to the congressmen is sufficient evidence of this. And it is by no means an exception. Moreover, it now sound so routine that no one on Capital Hill has objected to it or ridiculed it.

Lapsing into foolish raptures of anti-Soviet hysteria, one of the latter's inspirers and ideologists, the Kremlinologist Edward Lattwak of Georgetown University's Center of Strategic and International Studies, stated that "The United States is now talking to Russia in the language in which Russia talks to the United States."

Really, Mr "Kremlinologist"? At the same time as such words of panic and provocation as "The Russians Are Coming!" and "Detente Is Dead!" fly from the Capitol, the Pentagon and other official buildings in the U.S. capital, from Moscow's lofty 26th CPSU Congress rostrum a call resounded for prudence and for talks in the name of peace and detente. At the same time as Washington is slamming the door, Moscow is holding the door open, and you have to be a Mr Lattwak to "fail to notice" this essential difference.

It is well known that anticommunist, anti-Soviet hysteria is a convenient smokescreen for justifying and whipping up the arms race. The Reagan "tandem"--Defense Secretary Weinberger and Secretary of State Haig--utilize this screen to the full without the slightest respect for their compatriots' commonsense. Weinberger, whose passion for economizing once earned him the nickname "Caspar The Knife," has now been given a new one--"Caspar the Money Grabber." He zealously grabs at dollars for the military-industrial complex by emptying out the taxpayers' pockets. Haig is also doing the same. It is not without reason that people in Washington joke that there are two defense secretaries and no secretary of state.

Besides "justification" of the arms race, the anticommunist and anti-Soviet hysteria has a further task--that of disguising flagrant interference in other peoples' internal affairs. This is indeed the task being pursued by the campaign on the "international terrorism" theme. It is as mendacious as it is clumsy. Thus, only a few days ago, official Washington confirmed that it is helping to arm the robber gangs which are operating against Afghanistan's lawful government, is also preparing similar action against Angola's lawful government and, with this aim, intends to review the restrictive resolution which Congress adopted at one time. The same thing is happening with regard to Mozambique's lawful government, too.

International terrorism--not the imaginary but the real type--is a manifestation of the colonial, imperialist policy which Washington is trying to use to stifle the peoples' national liberation movement. It is not without reason that the Reagan administration is now provocatively extending the framework of the "Carter doctrine," granting itself the "right" to interfere in the affairs of the Persian Gulf countries not only as the consequence of an "external threat" but also in the event of an internal "violation of the status quo," that is, in the event of social upheavals or changes.

Nor is it without reason that Washington is now conjecturing on whether it is worth inviting racist South Africa's Prime Minister Botha. In any event, Reagan has declared South Africa a "friendly country" and has promised "not to leave it to the mercy of fate." Gambling on dictatorial regimes in Latin America, the Israeli aggressors in the Near East and the South African racists in Africa--this is the appearance of U.S. policy in the struggle against "international terrorism."

What are Washington's true desires and plans? To return the United States to the excesses of monopoly magnates and to return mankind to the dark days of the cold war and colonial adventures. It will suffice to compare the Soviet "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" with the Reagan administration's first budget to sense the tremendous historical distance between Moscow and Washington.

The ghosts of the past which are haunting Washington are simultaneously dangerous and powerless. They are dangerous because they long for the past. Powerless because the future no longer depends on them: They have lost their monopoly of nuclear weapons and of the right--which, incidentally, no one gave them--to decide mankind's fate.

Undoubtedly a certain repetition of history is taking place in Washington at the beginning of the eighties, in the tragicomic mold. But it is not absolute, just as historic parallels are not absolute, since to the howling of anticommunist hysteria here the instruments of war are being forged, and that is by no means comic.

'HIGHHANDEDNESS' IN FORDICN RELATIONS SCORED

LD011321 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Mar 91 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev 'Military and Political Review'": "A Threat to All the Peoples"]

[Excerpts] The pages of the U.S. press are bristling with expressions like "U.S. rearmament," "U.S. military mobilization program" and "resurgence of U.S. military might." No, they were not dreamed up by irresponsible reporters from the gutter press. They belong to leading politicians and military men in Washington today.

From the outset the new U.S. administration embarked on a course of confrontation with the USSR and of exacerbating international tension. The foreign policy actions being taken by Washington are marked by a reluctance to take account of other states' interests, extreme highhandedness and a reliance chiefly on brute force and military muscle.

In order to give this muscle the proper weight the U.S. ruling circles have resorted to another sharp increase in military appropriations. Describing the new Reagan budget the Washington POST wrote that it demonstrates a determination "to spread U.S. military might right across the globe." The astronomical figures of this budget epitomize Washington's pretensions to achieve military superiority.

Having set itself the objective of increasing military spending to $180.7 billion in 1981, $226.3 billion in 1982 and $367.5 billion in 1986--that is, double its present level--the Reagan administration is counting on ensuring a "position of strength" for the United tates in international affairs. It is banking chiefly on building up the military might and military readiness of every branch of the armed forces, accelerating the arms race and exploiting the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress for military purposes.

Newspapers and magazines are rhapsodizing over the supposedly "unsurpassed" capabilities of the new weapons and combat hardware. This applies particularly to the most dangerous ones. The go-ahead is, for example, being given to U.S. antisatellite weapons, the use of reusable Columbia spaceships to gather intelligence data and for military communications and the fitting of satellites with radar missile detection and guidance systems. Judging from press reports a great deal of attention is being paid to the development of military lasers, especially the high-power variety. As the magazine AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY wrote, "The potential exists for using groups of military laser space stations to efficiently conduct a wide range of offensive military operations."

Preparations for the militarization of space programs have already been put on a practical footing in the United States. The U.S. Air Force command has announced that a control center for all military activities in space is being created at Peterson Airbase.

Trying to solve highly complex international problems by means of weapons and strong-arm methods, the United States is increasingly persistently and unceremoniously trying to persuade its allies in military blocs, especially its NATO allies, to follow its policy. Without the least inhibition Washington presumes to treat even them with disdain, in the same way that the new U.S. administration presumes to approach the universally-accepted rules and norms of interstate relations.

By way of an example, let me remind you that as soon as the present U.S. administration came into office U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig said that the United States will no longer expect its European allies to increase their military budgets by 3 percent a year. This statement was greeted with a sense of relief in a number of NATO countries suffering from acute economic disorders. But in no time at all U.S. Gen B. Rogers, supreme commander of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, explained what the secretary of state really meant.

Quite unabashed, he said in a FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE interview that what was meant was not 3 percent at all but a real increase in the West European countries' military budgets of 4 or 4.5 percent. He went on to explain why. In addition to the now familiar calls to build up arms and armed forces, to create strategic reserves and improve and broaden reservists' training Rogers dictatorially demanded that the NATO countries also "bear in mind chemical weapons' offensive potential."

The accelerated militarist preparations are accompanied by the fanning of anti-Soviet hysteria. This hysteria is being generated with brazen impudence. This approach has in fact become the trademark of members of the present U.S. administration. Remember, for example, the recent interview given by R. Pipes, member of the U.S. National Security Council and "expert on the Russian question," to REUTER. Not content with declaring in his interview that "detente is dead," Pipes demanded in the tone of an ultimatum that the Soviet leaders choose between "changing the communist system in a direction chosen by the West" or...war. Neither more nor less.

Even the White House was obliged to call this unbridled anti-Soviet to order. But this is a rare occurrence. It usually happens differently. Secretary of the Navy J. Lehman, who was mentioned earlier, recently saw fit to say that the United States will no longer abide by the commitments it assumed under the SALT I and SALT II treaties. The State Department hastened to refute this wild statement. What happened then? Then, the Washington POST writes, on seeing in the morning newspapers the State Department statement that the United States will after all observe these treaties, President Reagan asked in bewilderment: "Just who in the State Department is saying these things?" Does this mean that Lehman voiced the White House incumbent's position?

The innumerable military programs being implemented on the other side of the ocean, Washington's highhandedness and scornful attitude toward the norms of international law and the peoples' vital interests, and the U.S. pretensions to global domination are leading the world into danger. Is there an alternative to this course? Yes there is. It was expounded most authoritatively at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The congress once again spelled out the fact that neither force, nor an arms race, nor the infringement of the legitimate interests of other states and peoples, but cooperation with them on the basis of equality and mutual security is the only sure way of conducting international affairs. The 26th party congress foreign policy program expounded by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev contains a package of proposals aimed at ridding the peoples of the threat of nuclear war, ensuring reliable security and preserving and consolidating peace.

A rational solution of the vital problems of war and peace would make it possible to reduce the current tension. This is in the interests of the people of the Soviet Union and the United States and the people of the whole world. There is simply no other rational way. Eventually this must be understood on the other side of the ocean.

AGEE CITED ON EL SALVADOR INTERFERENCE, CIA LIES

LD020352 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] A former agent of the Central Intelligence Agency, Philip Agee, has refuted claims that the Soviet Union is giving support to the patriots of El Salvador in their struggle against the junta. Speaking to newsmen in Bonn, Mr Agee said that Special Report 80 about communist interference in El Salvador was a gross fabrication of the CIA. Here is a commentary by Viktor Yenikeyev:

You may not be much impressed by these statements of a former agent of the CIA at a time when your news media and administration officials are pushing an anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban campaign. But don't hurry to dismiss them.

Philip Agee had plenty of opportunity during his years of work with the CIA to make a thorough study of how it operates. He himself had occasion to concoct similar fabrications, as you can see in such books of his as "Inside the Company" and "Dirty Work--the CIA in Africa."

It is not a matter of believing or not believing Agee. The confirmation that what he says is true lies in the fact that no one in Washington has managed to scare up persuasive evidence that the Soviet Union is involved in the conflict in El Salvador. If there was such evidence, the American news media and officials in Washington would have snatched at the chance to blow up an anti-Soviet show. But so far they are only playing on the emotions of Americans, claiming the Red menace is right on America's doorstep. The White House even feels the media has gone too far. Official spokesmen have accused them of giving too much space and time to the events in El Salvador. This is not to say Washington is concerned lest the hysteria against Cuba and the Soviet Union get out of hand. Not at all. Simply, the more that is said about the conflict in El Salvador, the more evident it becomes that the United States is stepping up interference. Everyone knows about the American arms and advisers going to El Salvador, but few have an inkling of the number of agents of the CIA operating there. These agents pose as economic advisers, farm specialists and a variety of other experts, supposedly helping the repressive regime to put through economic and social reforms. What they are really doing differs little from what similar would-be American experts did in Vietnam during the war there.

The Vietnam experiment that never came off was exclusively the work of the boys in America's cloak-and-dagger outfit. Now these boys are trying the same experiment in El Salvador. At the moment the media is playing down the news from the Central American country. Apparently, officials in Washington have come to realize that the accusation hurled at the Soviet Union of supporting international terrorism could with much greater justice be hurled at the United States, considering the troubles the Central Intelligence Agency is causing in Angola, Mozambique and Afghanistan as well as El Salvador.

GREEN BERETS TO HOLD MANEUVERS IN LIBERIA

LD020858 Moscow TASS in English 0719 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 2 Apr, TASS--Green Berets--soldiers of special U.S. Army units, who won ill fame for the massacres and violence during the Vietnam adventure by the U.S. military, are to arrive in Liberia soon. As a spokesman for the U.S. State Department said, joint U.S.-Liberian military exercises with the participation of some 100 Green Berets are to start in that African country on April 10. Their aim is to practice elements of combat tactics. They will last a month. A squadron of the U.S. Navy is to arrive in Monrovia in the course of the manoeuvres.

In the opinion of local observers the manoeuvres can be assessed only as a fresh demonstration of U.S. military might in that area of the African Continent, which is directed at bringing pressure to bear on independent sovereign African states coming out against Washington's imperialist policy.

NOVOYE VREMYA HITS MILITARY PRESENCE IN FAR EAST

LD021003 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 13, 27 Mar 81 pp 5-6

[I. Bulay article under the rubric "Far East": "Road to Trust"]

[Excerpts] The range of great ideas and constructive proposals advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress is aimed at resolving urgent problems of international relations, strengthening peace, deepening detente and curbing the arms race. The realization of any of the Soviet initiatives could signify an important step on the road to positive changes and to the erection of the edifice of reliable peace in our world.

There are many regional problems in the world whose unresolved status creates an atmosphere of mistrust, mutual suspicion and tension. Hotbeds of military conflicts frequently threaten to grow into a big conflagration, which it is immeasurably more difficult to extinguish than it is to prevent the emergence of such hotbeds.

This also applies to a region such as the Far East. This is why the Soviet Union advocated at the 26th CPSU Congress the need to elaborate and apply meausres of trust in the Far East--a region where the USSR, China and Japan are neighbors and where a network of American basis is located. "THE SOVIET UNION WOULD BE PREPARED TO HOLD SPECIFIC TALKS ON MEASURES OF TRUST IN THE FAR EAST WITH ALL INTERESTED COUNTRIES" [capitalized passage published in boldface] The CPSU Central Committee report stated.

The U.S. military presence remains a serious obstacle in the way of ensuring lasting peace in the Far East. The Pentagon has concentrated tremendous military strength there by deploying its troops and creating an entire system of military bases and treaty relations with its allies.

Approximately 140 different Pentagon military bases and facilities are located on the territory of Japan, for example. Some 46,000 American servicemen are stationed there. Some 40,000 American soldiers are deployed in South Korea with nuclear weapons. In the seventies the United States strengthened the 7th Pacific Fleet, which operates in the west Pacific.

However paradoxical it might seem, Washington attempts to justify the policy of ensuring strong U.S. military positions in the Far East with reference to its desire for "regional security and stability." But in practice the American concepts of "security" are realized by means of knocking together a coalition which is definitely directed against someone. It was no coincidence that the aggressive military blocs set up in the past in Asia under U.S. auspices, such as SEATO, for example, were called none other than organizations of "collective security." Thus, "security American-style" essentially represents an attempt to secure one-sided advantages to the detriment of the other side's security. A characteristic example of such "logic" can be provided by an article by R. Holbrooke, former U.S. assistant secretary of state, published in the WALL STREET JOURNAL 11 March. The concentration of U.S. Armed Forces close to Soviet borders, according to this author, ensures "stability" in the region, while the defensive measures being undertaken by the USSR on its own territory are interpreted as a threat to "stability." It is natural that such an approach is contrary to real security in the Far East, which must be security for all.

The policy adopted by the United States in the Far East is very far from preserving "balance" or "equilibrium." By piling one fabrication about the "Soviet threat" on top of another the U.S. ruling circles are seeking not only to secure without hindrance new appropriations to build up their own military potential but also to make their allies spend considerably more on the needs of "joint defense" and to intensify the line of confrontation with the Soviet Union.

The Pentagon ignores Japan's real long-term interests, which are inseparable from reducing tension in the Far East in general and from improving Soviet-Japanese relations in particular. L.I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress expressed the hope that farsightedness and understanding of its own interests will prevail in Tokyo. The Soviet Union continues to advocate strong, truly good-neighborly relations with Japan.

Two Trends

The militarization of South Korea poses a threat to security in the Far East. Korea's continued dismemberment should be counted among the most acute and potentially dangerously explosive problems of the Far East.

However, the process of international detente has also affected the Korean Peninsula in its time. The "joint statement of North and South Korea" was signed back in 1972 on the DPRK's initiative. This provided that the Korean problem must be resolved by peaceful means, without outside interference. In 1975 there was a breakthrough in the long discussion of the Korean question at the United Nations.

The 30th UN General Assembly session adopted for the first time a resolution reflecting the DPRK's just stand on this question. The resolution recommended disbanding the "UN troop command," which was set up illegally in 1950 to direct the interventionists' armed forces in Korea, and withdrawing from South Korea all the foreign troops stationed there under the UN flag. The resolution also pointed to the need to replace the 1953 armistice agreement with a peace agreement and contained an appeal for practical measures to be taken to prevent armed conflicts with a view to eliminating military confrontation on the Korean Peninsula.

The fulfillment of this decision would make it possible to normalize the situation in Korea and to advance the cause of the country's reunification through the efforts of the Korean people themselves. The Sixth Korean Workers Party Congress, held last October, put forward a program to create favorable conditions for Korea's peaceful independent unification without external interference.

The United States, however, refuses to withdraw its Armed Forces from South Korea and refers in justification to some "threat from the north." Under the farfetched pretext of "redressing the balance" the United States is continuing to saturate South Korea with new military hardware and ammunition--which inevitably leads to the intensification of the dangerous arms race in this region. U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig recently emphasized: South Korea will be granted considerable funds to "modernize" its Armed Forces.

The militarist potential accumulated south of the military demarcation line does not remain motionless. Military maneuvers are held on the territory of South Korea and around the Korean Peninsula. Actions such as the large-scale "team spirit" maneuvers, which are conducted jointly by American and South Korean troops, are overtly provocative in nature. Washington intends to keep its miltary bases in this important region of Asia at any price. The Soviet Union comes out consistently in support of the DPRK's efforts aimed at normalizing the situation in Korea, withdrawing American troops from South Korea and creating favorable conditions for the country's peaceful unification on democratic principles.

Peace and stability cannot be ensured by a strategy aimed at increasing confrontation in the Far East region. The Soviet initiative relating to this region opens up the way to positive changes. The Soviet Union is counting on a serious approach by all interested states as regards holding concrete talks on measures of trust in the Far East. It is up to those to whom this constructive proposal is addressed to reply.

ALEUTIANS PLANE CRASH EVIDENCE OF 'ESPIONAGE'

LD011143 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Mar 81 p 3

[Maj V. Roshchupkin article under the rubric "Apt Remarks": "Airborne Spies"]

[Text] The other day UPI's teletype machines tapped out in newspaper offices a short report citing Pentagon officials. It spoke of an accident involving a U.S. Air Force RC-135 reconnaissance plane.

What is this plane? According to JANE's, a reference work widely known in the West, these planes, depending on their modification, are intended for aerial photography for reconnaissance purposes and--most important--for radio and electronic reconnaissance.

The accident took place near the Aleutian Islands, that is, in a region not far from Kamchatka and the Komandorskiye Islands, which belong to the USSR. In this connection the purpose of the flight by the aircraft which suffered the accident becomes obvious: aerial and electronic espionage of the Soviet Union's territory was carried out from the plane.

Airborne spies have been used repeatedly by the U.S. military department to carry out provocative acts in various parts of the world--above all against the socialist countries. However, by all appearances the scale of aerial espionage does not satify U.S. militarist circles. As the press indicates, the Pentagon intends to modernize the notorious U-2 spy planes. They will be fitted with sophisticated electronic equipment intended for more flexible transmission of espionage information, including television pictures.

In the North Atlantic bloc's espionage plans, a special role is assigned to spy planes of the AWACS. Such planes, as is known, are already carrying out reconnaissance flights toward European socialist countries. Judging from items which have appeared in the press, NATO circles are now examining the question of further extending aerial espionage against the USSR, Poland, the GDR and the other Warsaw Pact states. A new consignment of Boeings has already arrived at enterprises of the West German Dornier aircraft concern, where they will be fitted with electronic reconnaissance apparatus. Thus transformed into AWACS planes, these "flying spies," according to the press, will be based at an airbase in Geilenkirchen (FRG), and also at airfields in other NATO countries.

The expansion in the scale of airborne electronic espionage by the Pentagon and NATO against the socialist community countries reflects the imperialist circles' overall course of stepping up military confrontation and activating aggressive preparations. Such actions are complicating the international situation.

BEIJING PROPAGANDA ON SOVIET PEACE MOVES HIT

LD021038 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Apr, TASS--During the proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress and later Chinese propaganda refrained from making its own commentaries concerning the decisions of the congress and the new foreign political proposals, voiced from its rostrum. However, at that time, too, Beijing widely demonstrated its negative hostile attitude to the Soviet peace initiatives, aimed at the maintenance and development of the process of detente, at preventing the world from sliding into war, at curbing the arms race and relaxing tension in various regions of the world, including the Far East.

In face of the growing support by world opinion for the peace programme of the congress of the Soviet communists, which even governments and influential quarters of many states cannot ignore, Beijing propaganda have now launched a fierce campaign against the new Soviet proposals. The Chinese press have poured out a whole series of articles and commentaries rehashing concoctions alleging that the foreign-political initiatives of the USSR are but a "bait" for the West through which Moscow supposedly "seeks to split the Western allies," that the USSR strives for "softening the Western position," to achieve "isolation of the United States," etc.

It is not difficult to explain such a nervous and hysterical reaction by Beijing to the Soviet peace offensive. Any steps, leading to relaxation of tension in this or that region of the world, to the restoration of a climate of mutual confidence, run against the grain of the Chinese leadership, which still hopes to build up a "very broad anti-Soviet front" within whose framework they seek to implement their great-power hegemonistic plans.

It is quite obvious that Beijing's present course, aimed specifically at creating new seats of tension in Southeast Asia, at provoking intervention in the affairs of sovereign Afghanistan, as well as other unsavoury purposes, radically runs counter to the spirit and content of the peace programme, offered by the 26th CPSU Congress. Instead, this Chinese course fits in with the purposes and principles of the policy, carried through by United States reactionaries, NATO ringleaders and military-industrial monopolies.

Beijing propaganda responded with the same unconstructive attitude, far removed from concern for peace, detente and cooperation, also to the readiness of the land of the soviets, reaffirmed by the 26th CPSU Congress, to build relations with China on the foundation of goodneighbourliness and to strive for their normalization.

BOOK REMINISCENCES ON PREWAR AID TO CHINA

LD011553 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 25 March publishes on page 2 a 1,000-word book review by candidate of military sciences professor, Maj Gen of Aviation V. Kumskov under the headline "Following Internationalists' Duty," reviewing "In China's Skies, 1937-40: Reminiscences of Soviet Volunteer Airmen" [V Nebe Kitaya, 1937-40: Vospominaniya Sovetskikh Letchikov-Dobrovoltsev], published by Nauka Publishing House, Moscow 1980. Noting that the Soviet Union's "selfless aid to the Chinese people at all stages of their national liberation struggle" was dictated by their "internationalist duty," the reviewer says that "on the strength of this fact the USSR has been and continues to be subjected to hostile attacks by all kinds of overt and covert falsifiers of history. In the last 10 years the Maoists have been particularly good at this, embarking on a path of collusion with U.S. imperialists, 'forgetting' that it was Soviet people who extended the hand of fraternal help to China in its difficult hour." The reviewer goes on to outline the events of 1937-40 covered in the book.

IZVESTIYA DESCRIBES AFGHAN SOCIOPOLITICAL SCENE

LD011415 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 5

[P. Alekseyev article under the rubric "Kabul Notes": "Afghanistan's New Path Is the Path of its People"]

[Excerpts] I seem to have been all over the wide world, but I had never visited my nearest, neighbor. And yet, as oriental wisdom proclaims, the heart perceives sooner than the eye.

We, the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, lived previously in peace and good neighborliness and cooperated successfully in many spheres of the economy and culture. But with the victory of the historic April revolution in Afghanistan our relations acquired a truly fraternal nature.

And now our delegation of the USSR Journalists Union was arriving in Kabul.

Of course, it is not to everyone's liking that the revolution has brought fundamental changes to the seemingly immutable Afghan way of life. But a revolution is called a revolution precisely because it breaks the old order, raises man to his full height, gives him unprecedented rights and organizes life in a new manner.

We spoke of this with Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA.

We had a confidential, frank discussion. Comrade Karmal spoke about the country's affairs, about how the country is being transformed and what role public organizations play at the present stage of the revolution. In this connection he attached great significance to the founding congress of the Afghan Journalists Union--an important link in the system of unions and organizations which will make up the country's unified national fatherland front.

Babrak Karmal spoke about how the Afghan revolution is acting increasingly confidently and vigorously. Even though its enemies are still trying to infiltrate Dushmans--gangs of counterrevolutionaries--into Afghanistan, all this is no longer what it was at the very beginning. The chief thing is that the big gangs inside the country have been routed. Of course, there are still all sorts of sabotage, attacks on activists of the people's power, acts of terror and burning down of schools. These are the actions of hired cutthroats and brigands who carry out dirty "work" on the orders of imperialists circles for a certain payment, for mean recompense.

Speaking from the platform of the UN General Assembly, the Afghan foreign minister officially declared that there are approximately 30 military camps and 50 mercenary bases operating on Pakistani territory. These centers are designed for the simultaneous training of 5,000 paid assassins. During the period from June through November 1979 alone more than 30,000 saboteurs were trained in them. In its turn Beijing has turned the 74 km border between Afghanistan and China into a source of constant tension and provocations.

But however internal and external enemies might rage, the revolution cannot be overcome. It gains more and more supporters and real friends with every passing day.

The "Afghan question" is strenuously exaggerated by opponents of detente. Particularly since December 1979, when the second stage of the April revolution began in Afghanistan.

Of course, if this "question" had not been invented, the West would still have thought up something. For it was as long ago as May 1978 that Washington and Beijing began organizing armed provocations and subversive acts against Afghanistan. It is a fact that the first base for the training of mercenaries and counterrevolutionaries was set up on Pakistani territory only 2 weeks after the April revolution.

Thanks to the historic April revolution and its second stage, great changes have come to the land of Afghanistan. The revolution was a turning point in the country's history. It put an end to centuries of feudal oppression and lack of rights for the people's masses and opened up the path of democratic development and social progress before the country.

Profound socioeconomic transformations began in the country from the very first days that people's power was established, with the first decrees of the new government formed by the PDPA.

The development of the revolutionary process in Afghanistan, however, met with fierce resistance from international imperialism and the forces of reaction. They embarked on the path of armed struggle against the people's power.

Yes, this is so; what is old, reactionary and obsolete never surrenders its positions without a fight, and revolutionaries and champions of progress know this. Historical experience of struggle--and tremendous experience of it has been accumulated in the world--teaches that a revolution is worth something only if it knows how to defend itself and stand up for itself.

Let us recall our revolution in Russia and the military intervention which was then unleashed against it by 14 foreign states. Our people withstood that very grave trial. They did so because they were true to the revolution and to Lenin's party and because our working person also became a person with a rifle, a soldier of the revolution. And we won and did not allow the revolution and the gains of Great October to be stifled.

Guided by the will of the people, Afghanistan's healthy forces, devoted to the cause of the April revolution, were able to master the situation and remove the dictatorial regime of the adventurer and traitor Amin. They in fact proved that they know how to make good use of historical experience and how to defend the revolution.

Revolutionary Afghanistan is not alone in its just struggle. Soviet people, like all progressive mankind, are following this struggle with a sense of profound respect and sympathy, and they wish the Afghan people successes in building a new society founded on the principles of social justice.

Contrary to the slander of our common enemies, the Soviet people came to the Afghan April revolution's assistance as true internationalist friends. They proffered the hand of friendship because the Soviet Union has a friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation treaty with Afghanistan, because we could not remain deaf to Afghanistan's request for assistance. Acting otherwise would have meant giving Afghanistan up to be torn to pieces by imperialism. Everything indicates that if a friend had not come to Afghanistan, an enemy would have done so. We are not indifferent to this.

"Imperialism," L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "unleashed a real undeclared war against the Afghan revolution, and that posed a direct threat to the security of our southern border. This situation forced us to give the military assistance which the friendly country requested.

"The plans of Afghanistan's enemies failed. The policy of the PDPA and the Afghan Government headed by Comrade Babrak Karmal--a well thought-out policy in accordance with national interests--strengthened the people's power."

"As regards the Soviet military contingent, we will be prepared to withdraw it by agreement with the Afghan Government. For this the infiltration of counterrevolutionary gangs into Afghanistan must be totally ended. This must be enshrined in accords between Afghanistan and its neighbors. What is needed is reliable guarantees that there will be no new intervention."

What is actually happening in Afghanistan, to judge from the objective facts and not from the inventions of hostile propaganda?

The Soviet journalists' delegation had numerous meetings in Afghanistan with party and state leaders, journalists, students, workers and artisans. They were frank and sincere conversations. And all the people we met declared with one voice: Life in Afghanistan is not only returning to normal but is developing confidently along a new path. Large gangs of counterrevolutionaries have been routed, and the interventionists have suffered a serious defeat. The portentous process is taking place in the republic of the return home of those who succumbed to the provocative propaganda of the revolution's enemies and left the home of their fathers. These people, who were deceived in the past, have realized the true meaning of the tremendous socioeconomic changes occurring in the new Afghanistan and what they bring people--freedom and the right to work and to a worthy life.

Clear progress toward inproving the life of the Afghan people is in evidence in Afghanistan. The creation of the national fatherland front will be a great event in the country. This mass organization, representing all sections of the population and tribes, will contribute to the successful resolution of the revolution's tasks. As Babrak Karmal declared, the political basis of the national fatherland front will be the alliance of workers and peasants, which will unite all national patriotic forces, including the clergy, tribes, employers and other sections of Afghan society.

The Afghan Government is doing everything to enhance the Afghan people's well-being. Thus, the government's decision to increase the wages of state enterprise workers by an average of 26.6 percent in 1981 was announced recently. The agrarian reform will be continued. The republic's interim constitution has been adopted, organs of power are being set up locally, and the PDPA's prestige is growing.

Contrary to the false assertions of the bourgeois press, freedom of religion is guaranteed in the country. Public organizations are playing an ever increasing role in state affairs. The republic's armed forces are strengthening daily, and voluntary detachments for the defense of the revolution are being set up. Afghanistan pursues a clear and consistent foreign policy, firmly following its traditional principles of peaceful coexistence and nonalignment. It has repeatedly advanced constructive proposals on the normalization of relations with its neighbors--Iran and Pakistan.

Time passes, and it puts everything in its place. Lies have feet of clay, as the people say. The limited contingent of Soviet troops stationed in Afghanistan does not threaten third countries. Its purpose is to help the people of Afghanistan to acquire a calm, peaceful life.

Why did Afghanistan turn for assistance precisely to the Soviet Union and not to someone else? Only because it traditionally sees the USSR as its true friend, who was the first to recognize independent Afghanistan in 1919. Imperialist propaganda disgorges streams of lies and slander in connection with Soviet-Afghan relations. But this was what people in Kabul said to us about this: "The barking of dogs does not harm the clouds."

The Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia and the establishment of Soviet power in the Turkestan area were of decisive significance in strengthening Afghanistan's independence and consolidating its international positions.

It was precisely then that there resounded over the whole world the words of the Soviet government's appeal "to all Muslim working people of Russia and the East": Organize your national life freely and unimpeded. You have the right."

These words made an enormous impression on the Afghans, as did the RSFSR Government statement annulling the unequal treaties and agreements with eastern countries.

In a message to the then leader of the Afghans, Amanullah Khan, V.I. Lenin noted: "The old imperialist Russia has disappeared forever and the high Afghan state's northern neighbor is the new Soviet Russia, which has extended a hand of friendship and brotherhood to all peoples of the East and first of all to the Afghan people."

Our friendship is thus already many years old. It has stood the test of time.

The April revolution marked the start of a qualitatively new stage in Afghan-Soviet relations. The treaty on friendship, good neighborliness, and cooperation signed on 5 December 1981 became their basis in international law.

But the United States does not take this into account. It has a different approach. Reagan is publicly declaring his intention to continue to supply U.S. weapons to the gangs invading Afghanistan from Pakistani and Iranian territory. Thus confirming, officially now, that it is precisely the United States, together with several other states, which is the organizer of the undeclared war against the government and people of Afghanistan. The United States is thus raising its participation in the armed intervention against Afghanistan to a new level. It is complicating the situation in Southeast Asia as a whole, creating new difficulties on the path of a political settlement in connection with Afghanistan, from which all the peoples of all countries of this region, including Pakistan, are losing out.

People throughout the world have acquainted themselves with close attention with the progress of the meetings and talks held in Moscow by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Babrak Karmal. Both leaders revealed to the whole world the meaning of the so-called "Afghan question" artificially blown up by the enemies of detente. Some people need this question to maintain tension, to develop militarist activity.

"It is time now," L.I. Brezhnev said, "for those who are encroaching on the DRA to realize that their adventurist plans are not destined to be realized. The revolutionary process in Afghanistan is irreversible. On the side of the Afghan people and their government are the support and solidarity of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and progressive forces of the whole world."

Some people in the West are clinging firmly to the artificially and maliciously created "Afghan question" in an attempt to put it on the agenda of various international forums, even using the UN rostrum. The world public's attention is thus being distracted from the solution of the most acute problems of the present day like the struggle for peace, disarmament and social progress.

"Instead of a genuine settlement of the situation in this part of the world," we were told by our Afghan friends, "we hear the loudmouths' yells. However, this anti-Afghan orgy merely attests to the fact that the cause of the people's Afghanistan, which has embarked on a new path of development, is a just cause. This is the path of our entire people."

In Kabul we spoke of the responsibility of journalists writing about Afghanistan.

Babrak Karmal called slandering journalists "blind owls" who do not want to or cannot understand the meaning of the Soviet Union's great internationalist act or the rich content of our historic friendship.

In disseminating irresponsible lies about the Afghan revolution these unconscientious journalists, as Babrak Karmal said, are either doing it to earn their money or are being pushed into this by their mode of thought, the hostility of their class positions.

In spite of everything, the truth about events in that country and the nature of Soviet-Afghan relations is forcing its way through.

Afghanistan is a very close neighbor of ours, a traditional friend. The sympathies of the Russian and other peoples of our country have always been on its side. As the Afghan saying goes, "friendship is a road lasting a hundred years." And now, at a difficult time for Afghanistan, we are again with the Afghan people. "A friend is someone who lends a hand when you are in trouble." This saying of the Afghan people contains great meaning.

For several years now the freedom-loving and noble people of Afghanistan have been writing a new page in their history.

Under the leadership of their political vanguard--the PDPA--Afghanistan's leading revolutionary forces are creating a new, just society in an ancient land.

Ancient Afghanistan is populated by various nationalities, ethnic groups and tribes. They all have their own language and customs and traditions. And all, like precious droplets, merge into the mighty current, glittering with every pure hue, which is sweeping away on its path the barriers of hostility and hatred.

The entire experience of the multinational land of the soviets, the land of the peoples' fraternity and friendship, confirms that only in the unity of all brother-peoples is it possible to build a new, free and flourishing life.

Soviet people wish the Afghan people unity and the development of a sense of being a single family. The feeling which generates a truly invincible force.

... Another bird's-eye view of Kabul. The city with which we had become acquainted and had had time to learn to love was fading into the blue haze--a fighter-city, a worker-city, a city with a wonderful future.

HUNGARY'S VERESS SIGNS TRADE AGREEMENT IN MOSCOW

Veress, Barcak Meet Patolichev

LD020949 Moscow IZVESTIYA In Russian 29 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] An agreement on trade and payments between the USSR and Hungary in 1981-85 was signed in Moscow 27 March.

In preparing the document the sides proceeded from the results of the coordination of the two countries' state plans for the coming 5 years and took into account the commitments stemming from production specialization and cooperation agreements.

Trade turnover between the USSR and Hungary will total more than R34 billion over the course of the period.

The implementation of the document will promote the fulfillment of the USSR and Hungarian economic and social development plans and the fuller satisfaction of the growing requirements of the two countries' peoples.

The agreement was signed by USSR Minister of Foreign Trade N.S. Patolichev and Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade P. Veress.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

That same day a meeting took place between N.S. Patolichev and CSSR Foreign Trade Minister A. Barcak. Questions of the development of trade and economic relations were discussed.

Quality Goods Stressed

LD280018 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] The Soviet Union is to supply Hungary with the most important fuels and raw materials during the coming 5 years. This was stressed by Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, after he and his Soviet counterpart Nikolay Patolichev signed the trade and payments agreement which lasts until 1985.

According to the agreement, trade turnover between the two countries during the coming 5 years will be equivalent to more than R34 billion. Peter Veress stressed, after signing the agreement, that economic cooperation with the Soviet Union is of decisive importance for Hungary because it has first place among our purchasers and suppliers. The minister of foreign trade said goods of average standard in the Soviet Union and Hungary will not have secure and permanent marketing opportunities in the future, and for this reason an important element of the development of relations is the improvement of quality.

Veress News Conference

LD281142 Budapest MTI in English 1051 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 28 Mar (MTI)--As already reported, Peter Veress and Nikolay Patolichev, Hungarian and Soviet foreign trade ministers respectively, signed the goods exchange and payments agreement for 1981-85 between their countries in Moscow on Friday.

At the end of the talks, Peter Veress spoke to Hungarian newsmen. He said among others:

The volume and value of the just concluded agreement unequivocally shows that both sides are striving for further expanding the traffic and for developing economic and trade relations on the basis of mutual advantages.

The Hungarian foreign trade minister emphasized that it is highly significant from the angle of the Hungarian national economy's development that, in the coming five years too, the Soviet partner will supply to Hungary the most important energy-carriers and raw materials indispensable for the Hungarian economy. Hungary will also buy a considerable quantity of modern Soviet machines. The Soviet orders will make possible that the Hungarian machine engineering branches manufacturing capital goods to export nearly a third of their annual output. In the case of certain products, even a bigger proportion of the total output can be sold on the Soviet market.

Peter Veress went on to say that Hungarian products also contribute significantly to meeting the Soviet population's utility goods requirements.

The Hungarian foreign trade minister recalled: In the past five-year plan term (1976-80), nearly a fifth of Hungarian imports from the Soviet Union and approximately a third of its exports there were transacted on the basis of production specialization and cooperation agreements. For the current five-year plan period, such accords have been expanded and updated. Thus, for instance, collaboration in the automobile industry will continue.

Finally Peter Veress pointed out that Hungarian products enjoy a good reputation in the Soviet Union. On the other hand, the increasing import of Soviet industrial consumer goods is helping expand the assortment of products on the Hungarian market.

PRAVDA REPORTS RCP PLENUM, CEAUSESCU SPEECH

LD020909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "In Fraternal Paries": "High Evaluation"]

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Mar--As AGERPRES reports, an RCP Central Committee plenum was held here yesterday. It discussed a number of questions of intraparty work, including a report on the completion of the exchange of party cards. The plenum pointed out that the exchange of party cards has helped to strengthen the party's ranks. It was reported that there were 3,044,336 party members in the RCP as of 31 December 1980.

The plenum participants discussed and approved measures to improve work with cadres.

The plenum discussed a report on the international activity of the party and the state in 1980 and on the main directions of foreign policy in 1981 and adopted a corresponding decision.

The plenum was addressed by RCP Secretary General N. Ceausescu. He declared that everything must be done to end the arms race and ensure world peace. "Proceeding from this premise," he pointed out, "at the 26th CPSU Congress I gave a high evaluation of the peace proposals advanced by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. I am sure that the plenum, our entire party and all our people agree with this evaluation, because these proposals open up prospects for the start of talks and are aimed at seeking ways to end the arms race and to proceed to resolving through negotiation. This is why we support these proposals and are making determined efforts to contribute to the achievement of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament."

The RCP secretary general declared that Romania will continue to come out actively together with all socialist countries and all progressive and anti-imperialist forces for the policy of peace, independence and detente.

The plenum elected P. Enache, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, a secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

GROMYKO MEETS GENSCHER AT MOSCOW AIRPORT

LD021054 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Apr, TASS--Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor, minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport he was met by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and by other Soviet officials.

Among the welcoming party at the airport was Andreas Meyer-Landrut, the ambassador of the FRG to the USSR.

FRG SEEN 'GRADUALLY DEPARTING' FROM DETENTE STANCE

LD020739 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants "Letter From Bonn": "Real and Imagined Security"]

[Text] The diplomatic calendar in the capital on the Rhine could not have been fuller. Chancellor H. Schmidt has met with the French president, then with the "Common Market" countries' heads of government. Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher has visited the United States and Poland, and Economics Minister O. Lambdsdorff, followed by Defense Minister H. Apel, traveled to the banks of the Potomac. There are many reasons for Bonn's foreign policy activeness, but chief among them is the fate of European detente.

Official Bonn has been compelled to heed the opinion of the West German public, which is demanding the continuation of "peaceful dialogue with the East" and the development of broad European cooperation. The significance of Soviet-West German relations is great; but they are an important factor in European development. It is on their state that the political climate on the continent depends in considerable measure. This is shown by the results of the last decade. They are positive both for our two countries and for Europe as a whole. "Our relations with the FRG have taken shape favorably on the whole on the basis of the 1970 treaty and the subsequent agreements," L.I. Brezhnev said in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Our trade with the FRG has almost doubled in 5 years. Large-scale projects such as the deliveries of equipment for Atommash, the Oskolskiy electrometallurgical combine and chemical industry enterprises, and pipes and equipment for gas pipelines feature prominently in our economic ties. Wisdom and vital interests demand mutual efforts to preserve and augment the positive potential of cooperation and to consolidate detente in Europe. As for the Soviet Union, its good will and constructive spirit found new confirmation at the 26th CPSU Congress, which put forward a true peace program for the eighties. The Soviet initiatives are aimed at ensuring military detente in Europe and preventing our continent from being dragged into another round of the nuclear missile arms race.

The Federal Republic's leaders often speak out in favor of preserving and developing all the good things accumulated in the relations between the USSR and the FRG and advocate stabilizing the international situation and continuing East-West dialogue. They speak of the need to resume talks between the USSR and the United States on important questions of limiting the nuclear arms race. The idea of holding a Soviet-American summit has also met with a positive reaction in Bonn. As FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt noted recently, what is needed is a will for peace and understanding of the other side, a wish to take its interests and requirements into account and a desire for compromise. You cannot but agree with that.

But how in that case are we to assess Bonn's reaction to the proposal that a moratorium by established on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missile weapons of the NATO countries and the USSR. The proposed moratorium has been called the "wrong road" on the Rhine. You cannot help seeing that the people who have actually embarked on the "wrong road" are those figures on the Rhine who stubbornly defend NATO "arms upgrading" with medium-range missiles as virtually a precondition for talks. Bonn, it is becoming clear, is recalling only increasingly rarely the second part of the Brussels decision, relating to "disarmament." It is inclined to make far-reaching concessions to Washington, sometimes to the detriment of its own interests.

What is it guided by in so doing? By the old idea that proclaims: The more massive the American military presence in West Germany--nuclear presence included--the higher the country's level of security. However, not only politicians who have grown wise with experience but also ordinary citizens know that you cannot hope to sleep easy if there are nuclear missiles nearby. You do not feel like sleeping then--you will be beset by nightmares.

The Pentagon intends to supplement the dangerous plans for deploying American medium-range missiles by deploying neutron weapons in Europe. It is no accident that U.S. generals have again begun to mention this. According to their logic, neutron weapons are a "natural" complement to the Pershings and Tomahawks. At the same time, a FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE commentator writes, they are a "sensible element in a security system." The article's author explains his thesis with cynical frankness: Neutron weapons are a new trump card in NATO strategy--that is, the first-strike strategy, an offensive and aggressive strategy.

Of course, it is a matter for Bonn itself to determine the nature of its relations with Washington. The West German press' attempts to accuse the Soviet Union of wanting to split the Western alliance and deepen the rift between the United States and its European partners have no basis. In this instance it is a case not of FRG-U.S. bilateral relations, but of the interests of the security of our continent's peoples, of the fate of detente. This concern is shared by many people in West Germany. The statement by one official of the Washington administration that detente is dead and that talks with the Soviet Union are pointless provoked an adverse reaction here.

To judge by the statements of Bonn politicians, the FRG is trying its hardest to sit Washington down at the negotiating table and resume peaceful dialogue. But you get the impression the result is turning out differently: Washington is not getting near to resuming the interrupted dialogue, and Bonn is gradually departing from its positions. The show of optimism that H.-D. Genscher is making after his U.S. trip, SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG writes, is at variance with the real state of affairs.

The United States is spurring on the arms race and creating the material preconditions for implementing the Pentagon's strategy of achieving military superiority. Washington is certainly in no hurry to take its place at the negotiating table. Defending NATO's missile decisions, Bonn is declaring that the modernization of the American system--or, to be more accurate, the deployment of weapons of a new quality--"is aimed at restoring equilibrium." Therefore, the argument runs, the Soviet moratorium proposal is unacceptable and "would delay modernization." It is even claimed here that the moratorium would cement the current correlation of forces, which NATO circles allege favors the Soviet Union. But there is no Soviet superiority. That is just another myth, and the West must be aware of this. As for the moratorium, it pursues completely different goals. The point of the Soviet proposal is to begin a dialogue and to create favorable conditions right from the outset by freezing, quantitatively and qualitatively, the existing level of the relevant weapons, including, of course, the U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons in the region. The ultimate aim is to secure a treaty limiting, or still better reducing, medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

Suspicions are strengthening that the American pressure is forcing Bonn to give more and more ground on the issue of talks. An indication of this change is provided by a number of opinions expressed here lately. Citing government circles, GENERAL-ANZEIGER, which is close to the Foreign Ministry, writes: Bonn believes that talks on medium-range missiles should be held without being linked to the American forward-based weapons. If what the newspaper says is true, people on the Rhine are essentially advocating a one-sided reduction of Soviet missile systems without equivalent concessions by the West. The approach toward the Soviet proposal on confidence-building measures is equally idiosyncratic here. There is a marked desire to determine the limits of their extension solely on the basis of the "West's interests," which pursue the aim of changing the correlation of forces in its own favor and gaining a military advantage for NATO to the detriment of the Warsaw Pact states' security. Thus it is hard to shake off the impression that some people would like to substitute for real disarmament talks a general discussion designed to lull an agitated public.

It is indicative that the movement against the deployment of American nuclear missiles on FRG territory shows no sign of weakening today, 15 months after the NATO Council decision. Voices opposing "arms upgrading" are to be heard even within the ruling coalition.

Millions of FRG citizens are worried that the acceleration of "arms upgrading" to the detriment of the second half of the Brussels decision, relating to talks, may seriously damage the interests of the FRG itself and likewise the general political atmosphere on the European Continent. They are firmly advocating the continuation and development of detente and the deepening of cooperation. This above all is a reliable guarantee of a peaceful life and security for Europe.

UK FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIAL HAS TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD020955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Political Consultations"]

[Text] In accordance with the Soviet-British protocol on consultations, political consultations between G.M. Korniyenko and A.G. Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign ministers, and J. Bullard, British deputy permanent under secretary for foreign affairs, were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry 26-27 March. An exchange of opinions took place on topical international problems and also on questions of bilateral relations.

Agreement was reached on continuing contacts between the two countries' foreign ministries on questions of mutual interest.

British Ambassador in Moscow C. Keeble took part in the consultations.

TURKISH PAPER'S PRAISE OF USSR TIES CITED

LD011455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 81 p 5

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent A. Filippov: "An Important Factor"]

[Text] Ankara, 27 Mar--Relations of good neighborliness and businesslike cooperation between the USSR and Turkey must be further developed an article published in the paper CUMHURIYET says. "Soviet foreign policy lacks any considerations based on expediency regarding Turkey, as is convincingly demonstrated by the accumulated experience of Turkish-Soviet economic cooperation. It is permeated with sincere respect for an understanding of the Turkish people's hopes and aspirations," the paper writes.

The developing Soviet-Turkish relations, the article notes, not only correspond to the fundamental interests of both countires' peoples but are also an important factor in strengthening peace and security in this part of the world. We say "yes" to good neighborliness and businesslike cooperation!

47TH ANNIVERSARY OF IRAQI COMMUNIST PARTY NOTED

LD020236 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Iraqi communists and their friends along with democratic and peaceful revolutionary forces are today celebrating the glorious anniversary of their party, the party of the Iraqi working classes, the party of Fahd, Salam Adil, Jamal Haydari and thousands of other heroic martyrs.

Yes, today is a festive day, a red-letter day which symbolizes sacrifice, martyrdom and certain victory.

During the 47 years of its existence, the Iraqi Communist Party (?has fought) its revolutionary battles in extremely difficult circumstances. It has emerged binding its wounds, but sound and strong, solid as a mountain in the face of its class enemies.

Today, despite all the assaults of reactionary forces, the Iraqi Communist Party continues its heroic struggle for the true national interests of the Iraqi people, Arabs and Kurds, and all other national minorities and sects. It is the trustworthy defendant of the interests of all Arabs and their legitimate ambition for unity on the basis of sound democratic principles. It defends the rights of the Palestinians to self-determination in their own homeland. It is one of the cells of international communism, steadfastly bears its international banner and is guided by Marxist-Leninist ideology. It sees in the Soviet Union a true and steadfast friend of the Iraqi people, the Arabs and all persecuted peoples throughout the world. It provides them with international support and disinterested aid for the sake of their freedom, independence and a new life.

This is the 47th anniversary of the founding of the Iraqi Communist Party. It falls within weeks of the 26th Congress of the CPSU--the pioneer cell in the vanguard of the world communist movement. Without a doubt, this important historic event will inspire Iraqi communists to continue their revolutionary struggle to achieve democracy in Iraqi, true self-rule for Kurdistan and social progress, and against reactionary, Zionist and imperialist forces.

The Iraqi Communist Party takes a sound nationalist attitude toward the destructive war between Iraq and Iran. It demands an end to the war and a peaceful solution to the conflict between the two neighboring countries. It demands the strengthening of the ties of brotherhood and friendship between the Iraqi and the Iranian peoples.

(?The glorious struggle) of the Iraqi Communist Party has (?enabled) it to play a pioneering and bold role in the Iraqi Nationalist Revolutionary movement. It honorably bears its historic message to struggle against reaction, imperialism and Zionism. Today we cannot but honor all the martyrs of the Iraqi Communist Party who sacrificed themselves for the people and the homeland. We say: Glory to you, heroes. Let us all say with one voice: we shall go forward to achieve our goals--a free homeland and a happy nation.

HUSAYN ON JORDAN-USSR TIES, MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

LD011549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS report: "On an Equal Basis"]

[Text] Beirut, 28 Mar--Jordanian-Soviet relations are constantly advancing in various spheres and are built on the basis of mutual respect and equality, King Husayn of Jordan has stated in an interview with the weekly AL-MUSTAQBAL.

Touching on the situation in the Near East, he said that the main reason for the instability and tension in this region is the failure to settle the Palestinian problem, with which the Jerusalem problem is inextricably linked. The king stressed that the PLO is the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine and that the Palestinian problem cannot be resolved behind the backs and without their participation of this people.

King Husayn sharply criticized Tel Aviv's expansionist course and its aggressive actions against Lebanon.

He expressed himself in favor of the speediest end to the Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict and the elimination of the causes of this war.

UK DEFENSE SECRETARY CANVASSING SUPPORT FOR RDF

LD020811 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Notes" in A. Kapralov "World Today" roundup: "Harnessing Themselves to a Chariot"]

[Text] As AFP has reported, British Defense Secretary J. Nott has arrived in Saudi Arabia. The British military department chief's visit to Riyadh is the beginning of a tour of Near East countries, during which he will visit Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Bahrain.

Although official British sources are not revealing the trip's aims, they are indicated by J. Nott's route itself. It passes along the Persian Gulf coast, and political observers are making a direct link between the minister's trip and the U.S. and British plans to put together multinational Rapid Deployment Force for military intervention.

Let us recall that this militarist venture was discussed during British Prime Minister M. Thatcher's recent talks with U.S. President R. Reagan. It seems that J. Nott is now about to explain the point of the Anglo-U.S. "initiatives" to the Persian Gulf countries' leaders.

The attempts by Washington and London to impose their military presence on the Persian Gulf countries have been greeted with alarm by this region's states. "The people living in the Persian Gulf region oppose the setting up of the Rapid Deployment Force by the United States and resolutely reject military interference in their affairs," Rashid ar-Rashid, Kuwait's deputy foreign minister, has stated.

Britain's THE SUNDAY TIMES notes in its turn that "talk of defending the Persian Gulf region's oil deposits or of interference in the internal affairs of that region's countries are a dangerous venture." The West's attempts to interfere in the Persian Gulf region, THE SUNDAY TIMES writes, "will do more harm than good." One cannot fail to agree with this conclusion by the paper.

BRIEFS

LOCOMOTIVES TO SYRIA--An agreement has come into force between the Soviet foreign trade association Energomashexport and the State Railway Board of the Syrian Arab Republic. Under the agreement, the USSR will deliver 80 powerful modern diesel locomotives to Syria in 1981-1985. [Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 1 Apr 81 LD]

U.S. RESUMPTION OF AID TO ANGOLAN REBELS PLANNED

LD020932 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 2 Apr,TASS--Acting behind the back of the African peoples, the U.S. administration is pursuing a secret course for cooperation with the enemies of the people's Republic of Angola.

A spokesman for the staff department reaffirmed that recently a "ranking" official of the U.S. State Department had a meeting in Morocco with Savimbi, one of the leaders of the separatist UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] gang, which is engaged in subversive activity against the legitimate Government of Angola. Although the subject of the meeting is not revealed it is believed in well-informed journalistic circles that the talks covered questions pertaining to a further coordination of efforts by counterrevolutionary groupings in their struggle against People's Angola as well as the growing U.S. aid to these gangs.

The U.S. administration is known to be pressing ahead now for cancelling the so-called Clark amendment, which bans military aid to the separatist gangs striving to overthrow the legitimate Government of Angola. But the amendment remains in force so far. Official Washington is in a hurry to outline a tactics of interference in the affairs of that sovereign independent African state.

BREZHNEV, MAURITIAN OFFICIAL EXCHANGE MESSAGES

LD011441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] L.I. Brezhnev has sent Sir D. Burrenchobay, governor-general of Mauritius, a telegram in which, personally and on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, he conveyed cordial congratulations and best wishes to the governor-general and the friendly people of Mauritius on the country's Independence Day national holiday.

In a reply telegram D. Burrenchobay expressed cordial gratitude personally and on behalf of the people of Mauritius to L.I. Brezhnev and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the congratulations and best wishes.

CUBAN MINISTER MEETS WITH OFFICIALS IN MOSCOW

FL311222 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Carbrizas Ruiz has met in Moscow with Konstantin Katuschev, the deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Cabrizas also met with Timofey Guzhenko, the minister of the maritime fleet. Matters dealing with the development of cooperation between Cuba and the Soviet Union were discussed at the meetings.

More on Talks

LD020452 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] The prospects for economic cooperation between the USSR and Cuba were discussed in Moscow by the foreign trade ministers of the two countries. The talks are connected with the forthcoming signing of an agreement on trade exchange for this period [as heard]. It is intended to considerably increase reciprocal deliveries. Trade between the countries increased by 60 percent in the past 5-year plan.

SALVADORAN GROUP DENIES 'SOVIET INTERFERENCE'

LD011118 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Managua, 1 Apr, TASS--The joint commission of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary-Democratic Front of El Salvador (NLF-RDF) have refuted the allegations of the U.S. administration concerning "Soviet interference" in El Salvador's internal affairs. The NLF-RDF says officially in its statement circulated here that it has received no arms from the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cuba, Ethiopia or any other country.

The Salvadoran people have gained experience and are using their own resources in fighting tyranny. The arms used in this struggle were captured in battles with the troops of the antipeople regime or bought at international markets, the NLF-RDF says.

By these allegations the American administration wants to link the problem of El Salvador with so-called "Soviet expansionism," says the commission of the NLF-RDF. But the indisputable fact is that it is the United States, and not the Soviet Union or any other socialist country, that is expanding its military assistance to the repressive junta in El Salvador. American arms are being used to destroy civilians. It is the United States, and not the governments it accuses, that interferes in the internal affairs of El Salvador and jeopardises peace on the continent, the statement says.

The just struggle of the Salvadoran people is increasingly supported by many governments and peoples, including the American people. No one any longer believes today that internationalist solidarity with the people of El Salvador is a result of alleged "Soviet expansionism," the statement says.

The NLF-RDF is waging struggle for national independence. The people of El Salvador have no intention of further putting up with imperialist domination and are determined to gain sovereignty. They will wage this struggle until they win, the statement says.

The joint commission of the NLF-RDF urges all the governments and peoples of the world, all progressive forces to denounce the actions of the American administration, actions which represent a dirty manoeuvre designed to mislead the world public and to conceal U.S. interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador.

MOSCOW WARNS OF REAGAN'S ATTEMPTS TO ISOLATE CUBA

PY011756 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] The U.S. administration is applying pressure on the Latin American nations which have normal relations with Cuba, seeking their severance. The U.S. State Department has sent out special instruction to its ambassadors in Latin American countries ordering them to disseminate slanderous information about Cuban military involvement in El Salvador and Nicaragua, and the support which Havana allegedly gives to terrorist groups operating in various countries of the continent. The ambassadors have also been instructed to stir up the disagreements which crop up between Cuba and other Latin American countries as a result of the occupation of these countries' embassies in Havana by Cuban worms.

All sensible Latin American statesmen reject Washington's pressure. For example, we have received a report from Quito, Ecuador, to the effect that Cuban-Ecuadorean talks about the occupation of the Ecuadorean Embassy in Havana by certain persons have good prospects of swift success.

Unfortunately, the sinister anti-Cuban campaign is bearing some fruit. The Colombian Government has suspended its relations with Cuba on the basis of unverified information concerning Havana's participation in activities carried out on Colombian soil by a group of members of the M-19 terrorist organization, even though Cuba has categorically refuted this charge.

Washington's anti-Cuban policy has long-term objectives in mind, objectives which are obviously incompatible with the interests of Latin American countries. U.S. imperialist circles are seeking to involve the Latin Americans in their dangerous adventures in the Caribbean and the continent as a whole.

High-ranking U.S. State Department officials openly discuss preparations for military aggression against the island of freedom similar to the infamous Giron Beach intervention. In special camps located in Florida, Cuban worms are undergoing military training aimed at implementing these plans. At the same time, the Pentagon is preparing a military blockade, apparently to pave the way for the landing of the mercenaries.

Cuba's diplomatic isolation would be a sign of approval and justification for an intervention. The severance of diplomatic relations between Latin American nations and Cuba would be immediately viewed by Washington as acceptance by these countries of the claim that Cuba is interfering in the domestic affairs of El Salvador, and this would be used to justify U.S. military intervention in this country. Whether they want it or not, the governments of Latin American countries would in that case be indirect accomplices of this and other acts of intervention. They would be giving support to the implementation of the U.S. "gunboat policy," a policy which is openly aimed against the independence of Latin American peoples.

No one would be able to guarantee that a precedent, thus set, would not lead to other U.S. intervention in Latin America. The attempts to isolate Cuba from fraternal countries are part of Washington's overall policy designed at taking Latin America back to the times of cold war and eliminate detente, whose benefits the Latin Americans have already began to enjoy.

It is obvious that Cuba's exclusion from the group of brother nations would reduce these countries' ability to cope with Yankee expansionism. It would undermine the Nonaligned Movement within which the nations of this area have the opportunity to strengthen their national independence.

As far as socialist Cuba is concerned it has proven friends in the Western hemisphere and other continents as well. The intrigues cooked up by Reagan's administration can do nothing to undermine its prestige, which is constantly growing in the international community.

PROCEEDINGS OF SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD011444 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] A session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held in the Kremlin today under the chairmanship of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The participants in the session unanimously expressed warm approval of the Leninist course which was further developed in the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the practical work of the party's Central Committee aimed at augmenting the economic and defense might of our homeland and increasing the people's well-being, the spiritual flowering of the mature socialist society and the preservation and strengthening of peace on earth.

A report on the first item on the agenda, the tasks of soviets of people's deputies stemming from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, was delivered at the session by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev:

One may say with confidence, he added, that even the short time that has elapsed since the congress shows the immense, mobilizing impact of its decisions. The congress provided the party and all links in our political system with a clear and precise program. The main thing now is to fill this program with real deeds and to organize, as Lenin taught, strong and harmonious joint work by millions of people.

Aktivs of party organizations of the republics, krays and oblasts, plenums of the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee and thousands of work collectives have been determining specific tasks to fulfill the congress decisions. It is just as important that soviets of people's deputies should also join most actively in this truly nationwide work. After all, these comprise over 50,000 elected bodies, more than 2 million deputies and tens of millions of activists. These figures alone testify to the mighty creative energy which the soviets possess. It will be right if each soviet comprehensively discusses and outlines its action program to implement the congress decisions. This work is already in progress. And it is very good that in many places it began from below, from those soviets which are directly linked with people, with work collectives. I have in mind rayon, town, settlement and village soviets. After all, it is precisely there, first and foremost, that popular initiative manifests itself, that the fulfillment of plans is organized and socialist competition gathers strength.

It is also important that oblast and kray soviets and then the Supreme Soviets of the republics should pay the greatest attention to all the valuable proposals which will be put forward by the lower soviet bodies, so that not one of them gets lost and so that popular initiative provides the maximum return.

Of course, in participating in the fulfillment of the decisions of the party congress, each link of the soviets will act within its own framework. For local organs of authority this means above all the improvement of services provided to people, the implementation of the food program, an increase in the output of consumer goods and the fulfillment of plans for the construction of housing, schools, hospitals and kindergartens. It is necessary that soviets and their executive committees act on such questions not as suppliants but as strict and exacting masters and that they should make better use of their coordinating and supervisory powers. The decision on raising the role of soviets in economic construction which was recently adopted by the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the government should act as a good incentive for this.

In speaking of the supreme soviets, I want to stress once more how important it is now to unite legislative work with administration and supervision still more closely. Without slackening attention to legislation, which we are developing actively and in a planned fashion, it is essential to intensify vigorous organizational work and to ensure exact and unswerving fulfillment of laws and plans.

The policy of our party and socialist law proceed from the same principles and pursue one aim: the well-being of the working people. The laws should work to the full in the cause of these noble aims.

The USSR Supreme Soviet is faced here with particular tasks for, speaking figuratively, it represents the apex of the whole pyramid of our organs of power and is endowed with the broadest powers. It is from this that the plan for work of the Supreme Soviet in the current year which has been submitted for discussion by you proceeds. It has been drafted from the assumption that key problems posed by the 26th congress should be in full view of the supreme organ of power, as should the experience of work of the soviets of many republics and development of ties with foreign parliaments in the name of peace and cooperation of peoples.

In conclusion, I should like to stress that the matter today is one of activating the whole system of soviets in resolving the tasks put forward by the party. There should be no doubt that they will be resolved, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said. The strength of soviet power is its very close ties with the masses. Nourished by their initiative and energy, it organizes and directs the people's efforts in a single channel; this is the guarantee of our success, the guarantee of strengthening and developing of the socialist state structure.

In the decision adopted, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium noted that one of the chief tasks of the soviets of people's deputies is the realization of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the provisions formulated in the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Central Committee and in "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 for the Period Through 1990" endorsed by the congress.

The soviets of people's deputies and their executive and administrative organs should use to the full the powers given by the USSR Constitution for ensuring comprehensive economic and social development in their respective territories, for ensuring growth of production efficiency and improvement of all facets of the life and everyday affairs of the Soviet people, for satisfying their material and cultural demands and for reinforcing the regime of economizing and for strengthening state and labor discipline.

The Supreme Soviet Presidium has recommended to all soviets that they review the tasks facing them in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and draft specific measures to implement these tasks.

The local soviets should devote constant attention to the maximum use of local possibilities for the implementation of the food program, increasing the production and improving the quality of consumer goods, the implementation of housing construction and of projects for social and cultural purposes, the greatest possible development and improvement of services for the population, the coordination and monitoring of relevant work of enterprises, institutions and organizations of higher jurisdiction.

The supreme soviets of the union and autonomous republics are called upon to ensure the further improvement of state management of economic and sociocultural construction, concentrating efforts on improving the work of the soviets of people's deputies of all grades, the development of legislation, the raising of the efficiency of monitoring fulfillment of laws and plan tasks, and the consistent strengthening of executive discipline.

Attention has been drawn to the need to further improve all forms of organization of the work of the soviets, to improve the practice of preparing and holding soviet sessions, meetings of executive committees and standing commissions, to make fuller use of their possibilities for revealing the available reserves, criticizing shortcomings and the collective search for the most correct solutions, and the persistent eradication of instances of formalism, bureaucratism and red tape.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium expressed confidence that all soviets of people's deputies, under the leadership of the Communist Party, by their active participation in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, will make a worthy contribution to fulfilling the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan period and the further strengthening of the economic and defense might of our homeland and to the cause of building communism.

The meeting examined and approved the plan for the main measures planned to be put into effect by the USSR Supreme Soviet in 1981.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet heard a report by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the results of the examination of proposals and remarks of standing commissions of the chambers and deputies submitted at the fourth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet during discussion of the plan and budget for 1981.

It was noted in the report that in the execution of the instructions of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the government is taking the necessary measures for realising the proposals of the standing commissions and deputies. Great attention is being paid by the CPSU Central Committee and Council of Ministers to the question of improving the management of the national economy, utilization of reserves, improving the efficiency of public production and acceleration of economic and social progress of our society. During the recent past decisions aimed at improving organization of work and enhancing the role of Gosplan were prepared and adopted. In accordance with the requirements of the economy there has been a reorganization of individual sections of state administration.

Many proposals and remarks of the standing commissions of the chambers and deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet were taken into account in the decisions taken by the government following the fourth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Measures were outlined to improve the work of basic sectors of industry, improve the economic mechanism and eliminate shortcomings in the activity of individual parts of the national economy.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers recently adopted resolutions on measures to improve work and integrated development of railway transportation for 1981-85, basic guidelines and measures to improve the efficiency of utilization of fuel and energy resources, measures to raise the efficiency of production and utilization of metal production from ferrous metals and other matters.

Special attention is being paid to implementation of the social program, improvement in supplies to the population of food and other consumer goods. Measures have been elaborated and are being implemented to improve the planning and economic incentives for production and procurement of agricultural produce, to increase production of agricultural products on subsidiary and private farms of citizens, to improve further social security for the population, to step up state help to families with children. On all these questions special decisions were taken by the Central Committee and the government.

Many proposals and observations expressed by the commissions and deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet were reflected, as is known, in "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990," and will be provided for in the 5-year plans. The USSR Council of Ministers, ministries and departments, and economic organs are now mainly concentrating on ensuring an unconditional fulfillment of the plan for 1981, the first year of the new 5-year plan.

Speaking on this matter, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said:

In recent years we have regularly heard the USSR Council of Ministers on the fulfillment of decisions of the USSR Supreme Soviet and on the implementation of the proposals of commissions, chambers and individual deputies.

This is an important new introduction. Thanks to it, the mechanism of socialist democracy has started working more precisely and effectively. From the report delivered by Comrade Tikhonov one can draw the conclusion that this time also, the USSR Council of Ministers has approached the recommendations and remarks of deputies with great attentiveness. This is all the more gratifying considering that we are talking about the materials of the last session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which worked in an atmosphere permeated with precongress sentiments.

Speaking at the session, the deputies were concerned not only with the current year but with a good rhythm for the 5-year plan as a whole and put forward proposals of great significance for the national economy. It can be noted with satisfaction that the analysis of plan materials carried out in the commissions is becoming more profound. The recommendations being worked out here are also being distinguished by greater validity. This is an indication of the greater maturity in the control of the supreme organ of authority. Such control allows the USSR Supreme Soviet to give better guidance to the work of the organs accountable to it and to ensure the smooth running of the economic mechanism, which assists in no small degree in raising the general tone of state life as a whole, as was noted at the congress. Thus our constitutional formulae are successfully tested by practice and are supplemented by vital and true-to-life content.

Unfortunately, as the commissions of the chambers have reported, a number of materials obtained from ministries and departments contain only a general promise to improve the situation. This of course cannot satisfy us. It is very important that the deputies' proposals not only find understanding in words but also are strengthened with concrete action.

I believe that the USSR Council of Ministers will take our remarks into account. It should also continue to concern itself with carrying out measures worked out by ministries, departments and governments of republics on the basis of proposals from representative organs. The standing commissions of the chambers should not, in turn, weaken their control. Obviously all this work is of great future significance, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed. It will help, above all, to enrich to a maximum the draft of the 11th 5-Year Plan and improve this document by taking into account the needs of society and our Soviet people.

In the resolutions adopted on this question, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet noted that the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministries, state committees and departments and the Councils of Ministers of union republics are implementing measures for the implementation of the proposals and comments of the standing commissions and deputies. The Presidium instructed ministries, state committees and departments and Councils of Ministers of union republics to ensure the fulfillment of the measures worked out for the implementation of the proposals and comments introduced by the standing commission of the chambers and deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, being guided in this by the tasks set out in the report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th congress and by "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

After this, the Presidium session examined the issue of the work of the USSR Ministry of Trade and the Centrosoyuz organization in improving the trade services for the population. Speaking on this matter were Struyev, USSR minister of trade; Smirnov, chairman of the board of Centrosoyuz; (Aksenov), member of the Consumer Goods and Trade Commission of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR Committee of People's Control; and Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

It was noted at the session that as a result of the fulfilment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and of state plan tasks during the past 5-year plan, there was an increase in the output of a number of forms of consumer goods and the sale of them to the population, which is of great importance for the further improvement of the prosperity of the Soviet people.

The retail trade turnover of state and cooperative trading in this period increased by 24 percent. Advanced forms of trade organization are being introduced, Its material-technical base is being strengthened; the network of trading enterprises is being expanded.

At the same time, there are considerable shortcomings in the work of the USSR Ministry of Trade, Centrosoyuz and their organs. The level of trading services for the population is still not equal to people's increased demands and the tasks set by the party and state in this field. Trade institutions and organizations are permitting interruptions to occur in the supply of prime necessities to the population, even though these items are produced by industry in sufficient quantities and are available at bases and storage depots. There is poor allocation of resources in goods according to demand, seasonal and other conditions. Trading organizations do not have a sufficiently effective influence on the formation of plans for the production of goods, their variety and quality, the observance by industry of contractual obligations. Mistakes and miscalculations occur in the allocation of orders to industry. There are still considerable reserves as regards bringing into circulation goods from centralized sources and the utilization of local facilities for expanding the production of goods and the procurement of products. Speaking at the session, Vasiliy Vasiliyevich Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted that in the economic policy of our party, questions of improving supplies of consumer goods for the population are of priority significance. An important role in this belongs to trade, consumer cooperatives and public catering. This is precisely why it is necessary to assess their work today attentively and in a party manner. In spite of certain moves for the better, the level of trade services in cities and rural areas can so far hardly be called satisfactory. The practice of serving customers is improving slowly. As a result of shortcomings in the organization of trade, nonrational distribution of shops and work schedules for trade enterprises which are inconvenient to customers, the population still has to waste a great deal of time in buying goods. In a number of cases infringements of the laws and rules of trade are permitted.

In order to improve the state of affairs in trade, the soviets, which have considerable opportunities to improve the production and sale of goods, are called upon to take a most direct and active part. They can also raise trading standards and step up worker's control in this field.

Attention is drawn to the obligation for trade workers to adopt a more exacting attitude to deciding on the variety and quality of goods, to act in a more skilled and energetic manner to ensure that goods not in demand by the population do not reach store counters.

In the adopted resolution, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium placed responsibility on the USSR Ministry of Trade, Centrosoyuz, republic and local organs of state and cooperative trade which are guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, to raise the level of organizational and economic activity, to take measures to eliminate the faults which exist in the provision of goods to the population, the fulfillment of plan taks, the strict observance of the demands of legislation relating to trade, the strengthening of state and labor discipline, the stepping up of educational work in labour collectives of trading enterprises and organizations, and the widespread propagation of progressive experience.

The soviets of people's deputies and their executive and administrative organs, standing commissions and broad sections of the public are recommended to develop work everywhere devoted toward the further improvement of trading services for the population, the strengthening of the material-technical base for trade, stepping up control over the activities of trading organs and enterprises, bringing in groups and posts of deputies to conduct regular checks on their work. The obligation is placed on the soviets to take practical measures for the fuller provision of goods to the population by making every possible use for this purpose of additional local facilities and resources.

Corresponding obligations were imposed on the USSR People's Control Committee, USSR Prosecutor's Office and the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium considered and took account of a report from the USSR People's Control Committee on its activities during 1980. Noting the considerable work done by the committee and all organs of USSR people's control in the systematic checking on the fulfillment of directives of the party and Soviet legislation, plans for economic and social development and the strengthening of state discipline, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium pointed to the need to concentrate attention on key questions of control, for the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in the field of economic and social development, persistently to improve the activities of the people's control organs, improve the efficiency of checking on the work of enterprises, kolkhozes, institutions, organizations, ministries, state committees and departments, develop the activities of people's control groups and posts, strive to ensure that not a single breach, not a single instance of abuse, squandering or indiscipline should escape the eye of the people's controllers.

Standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities are recommended to ensure active collaboration with organs of people's control in checking on the fulfillment of laws and plan tasks by ministries, state committees and departments, enterprises, institutions and organizations.

The session of the Presidium examined certain other issues of the life of the state. Taking part in discussion of the agenda were Grishin and Kunayev, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Yasnov, Vatchenko, Polyakov, Usmankhodzhayev, Gilashvili, Khalilov and Kalin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Gamzatov and Smirnov, members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Smirnov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; and Rekunkov, USSR prosecutor General.

[A Moscow TASS in English report on the session at 1123 GMT on 1 April adds that "alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee Sharaf Rashidov" also took part in the discussions.]

That was a report on the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

OSIPOVA TRIAL CONTINUES AT MOSCOW CITY COURT

LD011446 Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Apr (TASS)--TASS correspondent Konstantin Andreyev writes:

An open trial of the criminal case of Tatiyana Osipova, 32, is in its second day at the Moscow City Court.

The court consisting of the Presiding Judge Valentina Lubentsova and two people's assessors, have studied the materials of the case, interrogated the defendant, heard witnesses and studied material evidence. The court checked the correctness of the charges brought up against Tatiyana Osipova, namely that this woman, being hostile to the Soviet system, engaged in anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda in 1978-1980 in order to undermine and weaken Soviet power.

Osipova frankly admitted at the trial that she, personally or with the help of her accomplices, prepared and kept materials containing slanderous inventions discrediting the Soviet political and social system as well as circulated these materials among a wide circle of persons in the Soviet Union and sent them abroad where they were used by anti-Soviet propaganda organs.

During the debate of the sides, Prosecutor Mikhail Polyakov who supports the state indictment pointed out in his speech that Osipova ignored repeated warnings made to her by representatives of organs of power and the public on the inadmissibility of her illegal activities. The prosecutor stressed that Osipova's criminal activities were deliberate in character and their purpose was to undermine and weaken Soviet power.

Vladimir Shveisky, lawyer for the defence, recognized in his speech that the charges against Osipova were well-founded. He said that Tatiyana's crime had been proved and correctly qualified under Part One of Article 70 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. At the same time the lawyer called the court's attention to the fact that Tatiyana Osipova never had been tried before and had a good character reference as a specialist from the places of her employment. Proceeding from the above-said and also noting Osipova's sincerty at the trial, the lawyer asked the court to take this into account.

After hearing the defendant's last statement the court retired for deliberation. It will announce its sentence tomorrow.

Sentence Announced

LD021052 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Apr (TASS)--TASS correspondent Konstantin Andreyev writes:

Tatiyana Osipova has been sentenced to five years of deprivation of freedom and to subsequent five years of internal exile for her criminal offenses. The sentence was announced today following a 3-day open trial in Moscow's City Court. The court made up of Presiding Judge Valentina Lubentsova and two people's assessors established the correctness of the charge against Tatiyana Osipova that in 1978-1980 she engaged in anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda with the object of subverting and weakening Soviet power.

At the trial the charge was presented by Prosecutor Mikhail Polyakov. He stressed that Osipova's criminal activity was of a deliberate character and pursued the aim of undermining and weakening Soviet power. Mikhail Polyakov indicated that the criminal offense perpetrated by Tatiyana Osipova comes within the framework of Part One of Article 70 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

Vladimir Shveiskiy, the defense counsel of Tatiyana Osipova, recognized that the defendant was guilty of the crime she was charged with. At the same time considering that Tatiyana Osipova had no previous convictions and had a positive character from her office, Vladimir Shveiskiy deemed it possible to ask the court for clemency.

Present in the courtroom were workers and employees from Moscow enterprises, including fellow-workers of the 32-year-old Tatiyana Osipova at her last job with the Central Geophysical Expedition. Those present indicated their approval of the sentence.

OBKOM CHIEF ON UNPRINCIPLED PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

LD311443 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 March publishes on page 2 a 1,800-word article by F. Kulikov, first secretary of Penzenskiy Obkom, under the rubric "Party Life: The Honor and Prestige of a Communist," headed "Compulsory for All." Kulikov criticizes certain "leaders of oblast organizations" in Penzenskaya Oblast who have disregarded "the demands of party and state discipline" in recent years and deplores the fact that such cases still occur. He asserts that the oblast still has "party organizations distinguished by their lack of principle, where there is in essence no criticism and where liberalism is permitted with respect to those who violate the party charter." Kulikov gives further examples of bad practice and calls for an improvement in "work with CPSU recruits."

BRIEFS

REAR ADMIRAL NAMED CANDIDATE--Recently electors from the Oktyabrskiy Rayon Electorate No 440 attended a meeting at which (Nikolay Pavlovich Dyakonskiy), candidate for deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, was presented with the registration certificate attesting to his candidacy in the election to be held on 12 April. (Dyakonskiy), rear admiral of the Red Banner Pacific Ocean Fleet, addressed the meeting, saying that the seamen of the Pacific Ocean Fleet and the Far Eastern Border Guards would do everything in their power to decisively rout any enemy that happened to trespass on Soviet land. [Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy Domestic Service in Russian 1845 GMT 25 Mar 81 SK]

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON PRIVATE PLOTS IN OMSK

WA021020 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Mar 81 p 2

[Yu. Burov, Yu. Nikolayev report: "The Omsk Version"]

[Text] Omskaya Oblast--The 26th CPSU Congress emphasized particularly the significance of local initiative in satisfying the working people's requirements. "Probably," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "in no other sphere of the economy do local possibilities and local resources play such a part as in satisfaction of daily consumer demand and consumer service." And we continue today discussion of Omskaya Oblast's valuable initiative begun in yesterday's issue with the article "Omskers' Meat Counter."

Our attention simultaneously turns to two equal piles of paper on the desk of A. Ya. Seryatskiy, first secretary of the Tavricheskiy Raykom. One of them contains information and statistical reports on the state of the economy of the rayon's sovkhozes. The other contains analytical data on the numbers of livestock in the individual sector, the progress of the purchase of meat and milk from the public and the construction of housing and farm buildings. The close proximity of documents of different planes induces involuntary smiles in us. We had been chatting the day before about the food program with workers of the obkom and there we had heard the following:

"Many of us had to shake off the habit of 'platform zeal' concerning the people's dining table and earnestly set about improving food supplies to the cities and villages...."

It just then came to mind. And we were soon convinced that the documents were in close proximity here with good reason. Throughout our conversation Aleksandr Yakovlevich did not once look at the information. The raykom secretary was perfectly well informed both about the milk yields from the start of the month "as of today" in the "Leninskiy" Sovkhoz's dairy complex and also about what assistance needs to be rendered the inhabitants of the Pristanskiy Rural Soviet immediately in order that they might increase the number of cattle and hogs at their homesteads and he adduced a multitude of figures. And much depends, as is known, on the knowledgeability and competence of a party leader in management and, without fail, everyday affairs. And, of course, it is not fortuitous that last year the milk yield of each of the complex's 1,200 cows was over 3,500 kilos and that the local population's dairy herd increased by almost 700 head the same year. The rayon party organization is efficiently directing the development of the public and individual sectors and striving for their close interaction.

"Even recently we were saying that a person in the countryside had to live as in the city," Aleksandr Yakovlevich said. "And we aspired to this. All the housing has gas supply. Water supply and central heating have been extended to one-third of the homes. But now we see that all this is not enough. The rural inhabitant has a broader understanding of amenities than the city dweller. He includes conditions for running his private subsidiary farm also among the essential conveniences."

The rayon newspaper once carried the following advertisement. A resident of the oblast center was offering his apartment in exchange for one in Tavricheskiy. The advertisement was repeated on several occasions, but no Tavricheskiy resident was tempted by the benefits of a big, 1 million-strong city. Is this not very eloquent testimony to the fact that it is known here how to heed the population's requirements.

Tavricheskiy Rayon is not an exception. An ever increasing number of party and soviet workers and farm managers is assimilating the practice of the well-considered comprehensive solution of the economic and social problems of the village with obligatory regard for the interests of the peasant homesteads. Having begun to put up three-story apartment houses on the central grounds of Nazyvayevskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni XX parts'-'yezda, for example, in their vicinity they also installed a collective stockyard. A

set of the essential mechanisms was supplied, and a person chosen to service them. Anyone who wishes can keep cows and young pigs at a modern, technical level, so to speak.

Omskaya Oblast's Pushkino village, where the center of the "Zarya kommunizma" Kolkhoz is located, is being converted into the same kind of township. You look at it and can hardly believe that each family living in these well-appointed apartment houses (the kolkhoz built 100 apartments in the last 5-year plan alone) annually supplements the menu of city dwellers...with a quintal of meat and caters for itself fully from the farmstead.

How can we not recall here the pithy lines from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book "Tselina" [Virgin Land]: "Civic improvement means organizing amenities for people and concern for them. It is always not merely practical work but primarily a policy, mistakes in which cost us dear." These lines are from the section of the book in which problems of the development of the private subsidiary farms and the better satisfaction of the requirements of Kazakhstan's virgin land population were raised. And it may be confidently said today that the neighboring Omskaya Oblast also has an excellent understanding of the great political and moral significance of the work that has been initiated on strengthening the peasant homesteads and multiplying their contribution to an increase in food resources.

The goal that has been set here is one of the utmost clarity: that each working person might purchase for dinner the necessary product, if not in the state store, then on the cooperative and kolkhoz market.

It is now the duty of rayon, rural soviet and farm leaders not only to display concern for the entire people's dining table expressed in annual and 5-year state plans but also concern for some specific quantity of additional products which should arrive daily for commission sale and on the counters of the kolkhoz markets. It is here that we will indeed not get by with "platform enthusiasm" and appeals and slogans, however good they may be. What is needed is painstaking organizing work and an excellent knowledge of life and all its causations.

The oblast was able in a short time not only to halt the process of the decline in livestock at the homesteads but also to turn it around and sharply increase the production of meat and dairy products in short supply. But all this, as it turned out, was only half the matter. It was necessary to organize the delivery of the peasant's accumulated surpluses to the city or rayon trading network and provide for their rapid sale. These were the duties primarily of the local soviets.

It very quickly transpired that the production volumes, shipments and sale of products of the individual sector and insuring stable prices for them depend on a multitude of factors and on different departments, services and organizations, each of which cares only about its own gains. In one village one could purchase a ton or two of beef in a week, but there would be nowhere to store it. From another village meat cannot be taken out for any price.

The owner of the surplus himself gives a lot of trouble. When does the peasant usually slaughter the animals? Fall, early winter. He is then ready to supplement the warehouses of the rayon consumers' cooperatives and the market counters. But the city needs meat every day, in severe frosts and in summer heat. What is to be done here?

Not immediately, of course, but a flexible, efficient system of operation began to evolve in the oblast. A special oblast headquarters now operates here for ascertaining the population's additional food, primarily meat, resources and their subsequent sale to the public. It is headed by Oblispolkom Chairman A.P. Blokhin. His staff includes two obkom department heads and the leaders of the motor transport, trading and meat and dairy industry administrations and the oblast potrebsoyuz.... Each Saturday the staff examines fulfillment of the schedule of the purchase and sale of agricultural products, decides questions connected with the rendition of prompt assistance to the private and plant subsidiary farms and organizes the delivery of the purchased products to Omsk and other centers of population.

The oblast's party and soviet authorities are devoting tremendous attention to the consumers' cooperatives. They have reinforced them with energetic, competent personnel and helped them extend their material-technical base. And the cooperative workers are no longer in debt and are enlivening the work and introducing much that is new. They are also recalling an old, half-forgotten experience.

Earlier products were purchased from the population by the traders of the cooperative stores. Subsequently this function was transferred entirely to specially appointed procurement officials. Thus in some places the sale of surpluses from the attached plots and homesteads was considerably restricted. Would granny take her goose to the acceptance center, especially if it was in another village somewhere? Nor had the procurement official any reason to drive a 3-ton truck to granny for a single bird.... And her own store is right close by. And she herself could have the trader take the goose for subsequent sale.

The trader in the countryside is a conspicuous person. He is very well informed about the life of people from the same village, and it does not escape him who is slaughtering a young pig and when and whether he will be able to sell some of the meat. Again he has commodity resources within easy reach which he can maneuver and with which he can interest, for example, the deliverers of products of return trade....

They tried enlisting traders in this important work in one rural soviet, then another.... Product supplies from them increased. And now several hundred assistants from the ranks of rural trade workers have been added to the staff procurement officials in the oblast. Together with the procurement officials and rural soviet deputies the traders do the rounds of every homestead, draw up forward contracting agreements with the peasant families for product surpluses and coordinate the delivery times, which is very important for their plan-based shipment to where they will be consumed. This procedure is also convenient for the population.

"It is good that the actual sale of the surpluses is now effected without any red tape," R.P. Chepurnaya, teacher at Sosnovskaya School, who is already familiar to the reader from our first article, says. "We simply take the young cows and pigs to the acceptance center, and when the acceptance official takes the milk, we often do not even see him. I leave him a small churn in a set spot, and he pours the milk from it into the big churn."

And what, perhaps, is the most important: the cooperative officials do not confine their activity to purchasing cultivated agricultural products but themselves stimulate their production. By return trade in industrial products, concentrated feed and construction materials. The workers of the Tarskoye Rayon Consumers' Society displayed sound initiative. Noticing that piggeries for raising young pigs were somehow being organized too slowly on the local kolkhozes, they decided to fill in this gap themselves. They organized their own piggery in vacant, neglected buildings of the procurement office. Some of the brood sows purchased from the public were raised up and left to breed. The unit was created in January last year, and the population was sold the first 200 young pigs in the spring even.

It is now intended to build a rabbit-breeding farm in the Omskiy Rayon society. It will supply the population with improved-breed rabbits.

We were told in the oblast potrebsoyuz that the buying and selling of, in particular, meat products does not bring the cooperative workers any special "fat" and often leads to direct losses even. What should be done here? Raise commission prices? Omsk opted for a different path. It set about expanding in every possible way small-scale commodity activity, the baking of bread products and the manufacture of prepared foods; sausage shops were started up in almost every rayon. The profit from their own production enables them to recover losses and maintain a stable price level. An increase in commodity turnover, predominantly thanks to the introduction of new forms of service of the rural population, is also playing its part here. Some 40 refreshment rooms have

been opened at the sovkhoz farmsteads in the same Tavricheskiy Rayon, for example. Half of them operates without salespeople. They only have a few products: confectionaries, candy, tea.... Seemingly a trifling matter, but the milkers like it. They arrive at the farmsteads early in the morning, and a cup of hot tea before the milking really hits the spot.

Since we have again touched on the delicate problem of prices, we must obviously also describe how their stability is insured at the Omsk markets. The more so in that this question is disturbing many people currently. Certain Siberian cities even went as far as to establish a "ceiling" on market prices for meat products by administrative measures. And the result? The flow of the products themselves to the cities declined sharply, as a rule!

But in Omsk everything has been resolved both more simply and more flexibly. A return trade in industrial commodities in increased demand was organized for the sellers of meat, and supplies of the products needed by the city dwellers thereby increased. Another, purely psychological, detail was taken into consideration. Far from every rural inhabitant, even if he has food surpluses from the attached plot and homestead, wishes to sell them himself. Some simply lack the capacity for trading, others consider it unbecoming to themselves to stand behind a market counter and yet others do not have the time. A trading services bureau has been set up for such "meat owners" at the markets. The peasant brings in beef or pork, hands it over in the bureau and receives his money straight away. The sale is conducted without him.

But now, however, the market's board of directors determines when the trading services bureau workers may start work. If the "commodity mixture" which is brought in is large, it is possible to wait a while. Once the counters are emptied, they are promptly replenished to prevent an upward spiraling of prices.

In the sale of a young pig or bull at random [vrazves] their owners had to spend a minimum of 1-2 days on this. But this expenditure of time is now avoided here. According to the most modest calculations, in the oblast center alone the small staff of skilled traders saves the state the labor of 17,000 man-days! It turns out that, given an intelligent approach to it, the market also is capable not only of providing for people a diversion from various agricultural operations but also of strengthening labor discipline.

The oblast and rayon leaders whom we happened to meet are convinced: the potential for replenishing the meat counter is not yet exhausted. However, they also shared their apprehensions in connection with the realization of this potential. The point being that quite strange conclusions sometimes follow from good experience.

Cooperative officials and market workers from certain neighboring oblasts bluntly reprove their Omsk colleagues: your example, they say, is a kick in the teeth for us. Why, they say, recover, say, losses from meat purchases by looking for other additional sources. The market is the market: whatever price evolves there, let that be the one to deal in!

Obkom First Secretary S.I. Manyakin has serious complaints about the RSFSR Gosplan. Its workers airily release fewer meat products per capita from republic resources for Omsk citizens than for the residents of a number of other oblasts. With this approach it is precisely the leaders who spend more effort on "shaking loose funds" and by no means those who are constantly seeking and finding increasingly new resources for replenishing the people's dining table who frequently find themselves in a preferential position. That is, initiative proves punishable, as it were. And is this not the reason why some people are beginning to display particular caution in Omsk also.

A fine subsidiary farm has been created, for example, in the local "Nefteorgsintez" Association, but its development is being held back. Is it perhaps feared that funds for meat will be cut again?

The great work on the food program is really only just beginning. And all obstacles to local initiative must be removed. Then the task set by the party congress will be accomplished more rapidly and more successfully.

COSMOS 1261 LAUNCHED, FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD311446 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 31 Mar, TASS--The USSR today launched the Cosmos-1261 satellite of the earth. It carries on board scientific equipment intended for continuing space studies.

The sputnik's orbit has the following parameters, initial period of revolution--eleven hours 50 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth--40,170 kilometers, minimum distance--615 kilometres, inclination of orbit--62.8 degrees. The equipment is functioning normally.

ACTIVITIES ABOARD SOVIET SPACE STATION REPORTED

LD011235 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Apr, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh have been in orbit for nearly 3 weeks now. The crew carried out a number of repair-prophylactic measures on equipment and systems of the station. One of the units of the water regeneration system was replaced, the fans of the thermoregulation system were cleaned. In accordance with the programme of biological explorations, the crew conducted scheduled operations in tending higher plants in the space hothouses Oasis, Vazon and Malakhit. Part of the day the cosmonauts were busy cleaning the interior of the complex Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4 with a wet cloth.

Preparations for subsequent work and trial switching-on of the small-size Yelena gamma telescope are on the programme today.

After the lunch, it is planned to correct the trajectory of the movement of the orbital complex with the use of the power unit of the spaceship Soyuz T-4.

Another 6-day technological experiment is to begin at the electric-heating furnace in the evening. The aim of the experiment is to get a monocrystal of the semiconductor material cadmium-mercury-tellurium.

The crew of the orbital complex will have a medical checkup day on Thursday.

Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh feel good.

SOLAR ENERGY EXPERT DISCUSSES FUTURE PROSPECTS

LD301519 [Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian on 20 March publishes on page 4 under the headline "The Sun and...Fuel" an 1,800-word interview by correspondent M. Yeremyants with Academician Ya.M. Kolotyrkin, secretary of the international society of electrochemistry and chairman of a working group of experts on electrochemical methods of energy conversion, in connection with a coordinating conference on the photoelectrochemical conversion of solar energy held in Yerevan this February.

In the interview Kolotyrkin asserts that mankind will not be faced with "an energy famine" as long as the sun is there. He goes on to describe the electrochemical method of storing solar energy and discusses the work of the conference, noting that Armenian scientists have done considerable work in the field.

FUNERAL SERVICE FOR GENERAL MALTSEV REPORTED

LD011601 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Mar 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "On His Last Journey"]

[Text] On 24 March Soviet Army and Navy servicemen and the capital's working people saw off on his last journey Army Gen Yevdokim Yegorovich Maltsev, a prominent political worker in the Soviet Armed Forces, active participant in the Great Patriotic War and chief of the V.I. Lenin Military Political Academy.

The Red Banner Hall of the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army, where the coffin containing YE.YE. Maltsev's body lay, was in funeral attire. Around the pedestal were wreaths--from the USSR defense minister, the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, the Military Councils of branches of the armed forces, the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, the Military Council of the USSR MVD Internal Service, the Main and Political Directorates of the USSR KGB Border Guard Troops, the Military Councils ofthe Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and a number of military districts, higher military education institutions and the friends and relatives of the deceased.

Wreaths were also laid on behalf of the military attaches to the embassies of a number of socialist countries accredited to the USSR.

The first to keep the funeral vigil were the members of the commission for organizing the funeral, headed by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Servicemen of the capital's garrison, students of military academies, war veterans and working people of Moscow bade farewell to Army Gen Ye.Ye. Maltsev.

The honor guard included Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minster; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Army Gen V.F. Tolubko, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko and Army Gen S.K. Kurkotkin; and also Army Gen I.N. Shkadov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Personnel Directorate, marshals of categories of troops, generals, admirals, officers, Great Patriotic War veterans and representatives of the staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

Army, air force and navy attaches to the embassies of a number of foreign countries accredited to the USSR joined the honor guard.

It was 1300. To funeral music, the coffin containing the body of the deceased was carried out of the Red Banner Hall. The funeral procession set off for the cemetery.

The funeral meeting at the Novodevichye Cemetery was opened by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev. Ye.Ye. Maltsev was spoken of warmly and movingly by Lt Gen Ye.F. Nikitin, Marshal of Amored Troops O.A. Losik and Capt V.P. Nistyuk, student at the V.I. Lenin Military Political Academy.

The meeting ended. A rifle salute was fired and the state anthem of the Soviet Union rang out--the last military honors for Army Gen Yevdokim Yegorovich Maltsev.

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES MILITARY IDEOLOGICAL WORKERS

LD011507 KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Mar 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Propaganda Workers' Lofty Duty; Conference of Army and Navy Ideological Workers"]

[Text] A conference of chiefs of propaganda and agitation sections of the Political Directorates of the branches of the armed forces, districts, groups of forces and fleets, editors of district, group and fleet newspapers, chiefs of district, group and fleet officers' houses and ideological workers from the Moscow Garrison and the border and internal troops was held on 26-27 March in the M.V. Fruze Central House of the Soviet Army.

Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, delivered a report entitled "Tasks in the Study and Propaganda, in the Army and Navy, of the Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Report."

Our conference, he noted, is taking place 3 weeks after the end of the 26th CPSU Congress, in an atmosphere in which Soviet people and army and navy servicemen are under the special, inspiring, mobilizing influence of the supreme forum of the country's communists.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and the 26th congress documents and materials are of tremendous ideological-theoretical and practical significance. If we are to speak of the main thing which should comprise the content of all our ideological work in the forthcoming period and for the long term, then it is above all the propaganda and in-depth study of these documents as one of the most important conditions for the successful implementation of the program of communist building outlined by the party.

The in-depth explanation--comprehensive in content and at the same time accessible and vivid in form--of the leading, guiding and organizing role of Lenin's Communist Party and the multifaceted fruitful activity of its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that loyal continuer of Lenin's cause and outstanding politician and statesman of the present day, should pervade all our agitation and propaganda work.

The congress elaborated our party's strategy and tactics in all the main spheres of the life and activity of Soviet people and the society of developed socialism: economic, social, political and spiritual. In speaking of this the speaker dwelled on those features which propaganda workers should take into account, when showing the party's activity and its plans in each of these spheres. He gave a detailed description of the new theoretical precepts which, in inextricable unison with practical tasks, were examined in the CPSU Central Committee report to the congress. Their explanation requires thorough preparation and a high degree of responsibility from ideological workers.

It is important to bring to the deep awareness and understanding of each serviceman the fact that the CPSU's foreign policy is aimed above all at ensuring the Soviet people the necessary external conditions for resolving the creative tasks facing them and that it is precisely the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace which marks our party's path over recent years. At the same time propaganda workers are called on to show, on the basis of specific examples, all the keenness and complexity of the present tempestuous international situation characterized by the intensive struggle between two directions in world politics and to expose resolutely the course steered by the imperialists toward undermining detente.

The 26th CPSU Congress, the speaker continued, having drawn a conclusion regarding the marked aggravation of ideological work, directed us toward the need to galvanize efforts to resist bourgeois ideology. In practical work it is important to consider that the bourgeois ideologists have drawn corresponding conclusions from their failures and have restructured the forms and methods of their subversive activity against the USSR and the other socialist countries. Bourgeois propaganda's attention has been stepped up toward the socialist countries' internal problems. Increasing efforts are being directed toward undermining the socialist system from within, at "loosening" it, at destroying the relations of friendship and cooperation between the socialist community countries.

The task of forming high political vigilance and implacability toward hostile ideology and morality should always be a subject of close attention for commanders, political workers, party organizations and the ideological aktiv.

Proceeding from Lenin's instructions and the party's precepts on this question, we must step up the class emphasis in ideological-educational work, firmly implement the principle of maintaining an offensive, expose the acts of ideological subversion of imperialism, Maoism and Zionism to a high scientific standard, and take fuller account of the ideological situation and public opinion in the military collectives.

Recalling the high assessment which the 26th CPSU Congress gave of the armed forces, Army Gen A.A. Yepishev said that it committed the personnel to a great deal. The command, political and engineering and technical cadres and army and navy party organizations and propaganda workers must draw fundamental practical conclusions for themselves. The speaker paid great attention to questions of the struggle in the units, on ships and in subunits to improve the effectiveness and quality of combat training, to perfect the style of work and the organization of socialist competition in the spirit of the congress requirements. The role of ideological-educational work should be more active in resolving these and other practical questions.

Army Gen A.A. Yepishev then dwelled on problems of improving ideological activity in the army and navy. We have a direct instruction from the party Central Committee, he said, to step up the armed forces' educational role. It was formulated in the 26 April 1979 CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work" which, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in the report to the party congress, is a document of long-term operation. It sets the task of restructuring many sectors and spheres of ideological work.

In embarking on the implementation of the congress instructions in the sphere of ideological educational work among the troops and in the fleets, we rely on a good basis of almost 2 years experience in fulfilling the above-mentioned Central Committee resolution. But these are just the first steps in its fulfillment and in the restructuring of political educational work.

An important demand emerges from the congress decisions--building the entire ideological educational process in inextricable connection with practical tasks. Specific deeds have been and remain the yardstick of success of ideological work and we must enhance this work's effectiveness and offensiveness.

In this connection it is important to pay special attention, in particular, to ideological measures aimed at strengthening military discipline and the degree or organization and order in the units. The focus of our organizational and educational efforts should be actually transferred to the regiment or ship where these efforts, particularly on the ideological plane, are still inadequate.

Speaking of the main aspects of work in this direction, the speaker highlighted the question of the need to restructure the system of the servicemen's moral education.

The report spoke of the extensive work in propagandizing the 26th CPSU Congress materials which has now been launched in the troops and on the fleets. The first study sessions in all forms of political study on congress subject matter, the active participation in study sessions of experienced propaganda workers from among leading commanders and political workers and the servicemen's lively interest in the materials they are studying make us certain that 1981 will be a major step on the path of the servicemen's in-depth comprehension of the ideological wealth of the 26th party congress documents.

In the report Comrade L.I. Brezhnev drew special attention to the improvement of the quality and fruitfulness of party study. "We want," he said, "party policy to merge with the masses' activity and party enlightenment to teach people, as V.I. Lenin said, 'to act as communism really demands.'"

The cadres' provision with a methodology and their ability to draw the correct conclusions from theory, their independent application of theoretical precepts to practical phenomena are now acquiring exceptionally important significance. Marxist-Leninist teaching should not only give the officers knowledge but should instill in them the need and the skills to impart this knowledge to people, and use it to enrich their practical work. Only such an approach to Marxist-Leninist training makes it possible to make all our cadres deeply aware of the creative nature of the congress decisions, and the policy and activity of the party and its Central Committee.

The long-term thematic plans for the officers' Marxist-Leninist training, whose elaboration is being completed by the Main Political Directorate, are aimed at the best possible combination of the study of world-outlook problems with the methodological issues of military theory and practice, the speaker noted.

Political classes with soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers are the most mass-based form of organized study of the congress decisions and materials in the army and navy. Among the many problems of the successful organization of this important and crucial matter, Comrade A.A. Yepishev said, I should like to highlight one--the training of group leaders. It must be borne in mind that two-thirds of political study session leaders are company and platoon commanders. The practical experience of the majority spans only 2-3 years. Even if the majority of political study session leaders have higher education, they need the most substantial training to hold 42-hour study sessions on congress materials.

Our task is to ensure that every political study session takes place in a full and interesting manner. This task has been set by life itself. The serviceman now is not satisfied merely by simple information. The modern propaganda workers must know how to analyze, generalize and comment on facts, not to bypass acute topics, not to fear to broach so-called difficult questions.

Of course, talking about acute topics is not simple. It requires a high degree of competence, the ability to talk persuasively and comprehensibly and the ability to reveal the class-based essence of phenomena and facts and to expose lies and misinformation in a reasoned manner. But the task of those who bring the party's thoughts and words to the masses and explain its policy is all the more honorable and crucial for that. Ultimately the ability to answer difficult questions, to persuade people, to help them in elaborating a correct understanding of these questions is one of the main criteria of the ideological worker's maturity.

Of course, the propaganda and explanation of the congress materials cannot be restricted merely to official forms of political training. The entire rich arsenal of ideological work must be used actively. The speaker noted that it is essential to train agitation and propaganda groups and agitation teams well and to send them to the troops, above all to remote and border garrisons. Concern for ensuring that the entire personnel is fully covered by persistent ideological influence remains an element of exceptional importance requiring unremitting attention in explaining the congress decisions.

Crucial tasks in connection with the study of congress materials face the military training establishments. Taking account of the congress decisions, it is necessary to make the relevant amendments to training plans. It is also important to outline measures to improve scientific research in the social sciences sphere in accordance with the congress instructions.

The speaker then dwelled on the tasks of the military press organs and army and navy cultural and enlightenment institutions. It is very important, he stressed, for the congress' ideas to be fittingly reflected in visual agitation, in the repertoire of the military creative collectives, and in the exhibitions in the military units' museums and rooms of combat glory and history. The remote garrisons are a special sector for this important work.

The report also raised questions of strengthening links with the creative unions in the center and locally.

One of the main conditions for the success of the ideological activity of the political organs and party organizations, the speaker continued, is the Leninist style of work of the ideological cadres. Adhering to this style means ensuring not only the good, effective organization of all propagandist and explanatory work but also constantly being in the thick of this work, following its real results, and responding to the personnel's growing spiritual requirements.

Regular work with propaganda workers and the considerable improvement of their training and orientation with regard to topical problems of domestic and international life should now become an inalienable component of the organizational activity of the political organs and propaganda and agitation sectors. Special attention must be paid to the large detachment of nonstaff propaganda workers who must perform an enormous amount of work on propaganda and study, with the personnel, of the congress decisions and materials.

In resolving all our ideological tasks, it is necessary to strive more actively to ensure that every party organization is truly the focus of daily ideological educational activity. Without this, success is inconceivable in such an important sphere of our work. It must be noted that the 26 April 1979 Central Committee resolution's requirements on this score are still not being fulfilled by many political organs with due persistence. Definite positive experience has been accumulated. It must be carefully generalized and built up and party committee and bureau secretaries must be taught constantly and thoroughly the art of organizing ideological educational work in party organizations and military collectives. There is great scope here for the propaganda workers and our military press.

It is the lofty duty of every propaganda worker to use his mobilizing words to inspire the personnel to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and fulfill successfully the tasks which the USSR Defense Ministry has set the army and navy.

Comrades I.F. Chepurnoy, A.V. Matyushin, A.S. Migunov, G.P. Polyakov, V.A. Moskvitin, L.P. Kucherov, I.Kh. Kayumov, N.A. Parshutin, V.S. Shevyakov, L.I. Shershnev and I.A. Borzov addressed the conference.

Within the framework of the conference, work was done in sections, during which there was an examination of several questions of ideological practice with a consideration for the features of the branches of the armed forces and the tasks of the press organs and cultural and enlightenment institutions. Those taking part in the conference heard a number of lectures on topical problems of the CPSU's theory and practice and the international situation.

Taking part in the work of the conference were CPSU Central Committee department chiefs, N.I. Savinkin and V.F. Shauro, and CPSU Central Committee department first deputy chiefs, V.I. Drugov and V.M. Falin.